PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,411.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.

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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M.				
16th May	ORIENTAL	5184	MONGOLIA	9505
* 23rd "	ARABIA	7902		
30th "	ORIENTAL	5184	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	8294	BRITANNIA	6625
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May 1908
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	19th June "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	17th July "

For further Particulars apply to—

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	6,000	Belsito	15th May 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	Mancini	15th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganini	15th July 1908

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
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BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONIA	5,000		17th May 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelone	17th June 1908.
ISONIA	5,000		17th July 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to ——— to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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No. 89, HORNBY ROAD.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon.	18th May	9 a. m. P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur.	14th May	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Fri.	15th May	6 a. m. (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 18th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Kuwait.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th May sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,616 tons, sailing on or about 23rd May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

12th May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4696	P. Radosich	1st June 1908.
KOERNER	5,301	A. Forest	1st July 1908.
F. FERDINAND	6,046		1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4 696	P. Radosich	1st October 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Forest	1st Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to anotner steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passage apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	655	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Ses. Rs. 1,023, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Benares	..	.....	May 29	.....	June 5
City of Calcutta	..	May 22	June 19	.....	July 5
City of Karachi	..	June 4	.....	June 22	July 8
Trafford Hall	..	June 22	.....	July 10	July 26
City of Paris	..	July 14	.....	July 31	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	..	July 16	.....	Aug 8	Aug. 24
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	.....	Sept. 7
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	.....	Sept. 9	Sept. 25
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26	Oct. 12
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	.....	Oct. 29	Nov. 14
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5	Nov. 21
City of London	..	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 25	Dec. 11
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	.....	Dec. 22
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	.....	Dec. 14	Dec. 30 1909
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	.....	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 26	Feb. 11

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden.
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay,	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
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Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

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CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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C. H. WILSON,
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CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

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SEASONABLE NOVELTIES AND SPECIALITIES

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MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,125,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay		Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Tientsin.
Madras	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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L. COMBE,
Manager.

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BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

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HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000-00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038-08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... " 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lianyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyeyo	San Francisco
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 240 of 1908.

In the matter of SHAMJI PANCHARIA of Bombay, Hindu, Vira Coswal, Bania inhabitant, who traded in the name, firm and style of SHAMJI PANCHARIA, at Bombay, with one PUNJA PANCHARIA, since deceased, an adjusted insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed SHAMJI PANCHARIA has been this day adjudged to have committed an Act of Insolvency under Sec. IX. of the Act XI. and XII. Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent, do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 6th day of May, 1908.

W. LANE,
Clerk of the Court.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to One P.M. on THURSDAY, the 21st day of May, 1908, for the CONSTRUCTION of QUARTERS for LASKARS at the Sankli Tank Fire Brigade Station.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,590 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

4. Deductions at the rate of 5 (five) per cent. to make the total deposit, not exceeding 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will be made from the bills of the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M.Inst.C.E., M.I. Mech.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 11TH MAY, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co. have been REMOVED from 57, Esplanade Road, to Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.
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Commenced in the
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In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
In Appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Appeal No. 1466.
Suit No. 670 of 1898.
Ramcorebai, wife of Narondas Parmanand .....Appellant & Defendant No. 2,
vs.
Raghowji Vijpal and Kalianji Sangjibhai ...Respondents and Plaintiffs.
AND
Narondas Parmanandas.....Respondent and Defendant No. 1.

The undermentioned 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes which were convertible some time ago into 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes, will be sold by Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of MAY, 1908, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.), in the afternoon.

The sale is under the instructions of Messrs. Little and Co., of Bombay Solicitors, and in pursuance of the directions contained in a Decree of the Court of Appeal in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, dated the 18th April, 1907, and passed in Suit No. 670 of 1898, Appeal No. 1466, wherein Ramcorebai, wife of Narondas Parmanand, executrix of the will of the deceased Fulcoretsai, widow, was appellant and Raghowji Vijpal and Kalianji Sangjibhai and Narondas Parmanandas were respondents.

By the said Decree it was inter alia ordered that the appellant and respondents were to be at liberty to bid at the auction and become purchasers and that the appellant Ramcorebai and the said Narendas Parmanandas were to perform all such acts preliminary to the said sale as might be necessary in order that the said sale might be carried out and completed.

A sealed copy of the said Decree and the Government Promissory notes may be seen by intending purchasers during business hours at the Office of Messrs. Little and Co., Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, from whom or from the Auctioneers, further information and conditions of sale may, if required, be obtained.

1 4 p.c. Government Promissory Note of 1842-3 of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000, bearing No. 172909, 059502.
1 4 p.c. Government Promissory Note of 1842-3 of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000, bearing No. 172928, 059503.
1 4 p.c. Government Promissory Note of 1865 of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000, bearing No. 237776 and 028622.
1 4 p.c. Government Promissory Note of 1865 of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000, bearing No. 237777 and 069665.
1 4 p.c. Government Promissory Note of 1865 of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000, bearing No. 237778 and 609666.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Ghogari Moholla or Pydhowni Street.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 16th May, 1908, at 5 p. m. (S.T.), by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Burjorji Jamsetji Bugli, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mahomed bin Shaik Abdulla alias Mahomed Abdulla bin Mahomed Coachman and Amed bin Shaik Abdulla alias Amed Abdulla bin Mahomed Coachman, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 28th July 1905, the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Ghogari Moholla or Pydhowni Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 72 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 873, Collector's new No. 8038, old survey No. 1665, and new survey No. 954, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 43 and now under E Ward, No. 6211, and street No. 135-137 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Ghogari Moholla or Pydhowni Street, on the North by the house of Abdul Rahim bin Hussan, and on the South by the house of Haji Gulam Mahomed Gafur and the said premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Kanga and Patel, solicitors for the mortgagee, at their Office in Sidic Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 29, Marine Lines, opposite to the Mess, the valuable and artistic design french-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Robert, Breslaur and others, such as telescopic dining table and chairs, mirror back large size sideboard, dinner waggon, marble-topped chippendale pattern tables and teapoys, fancy tiled-top teapoys, fan pattern drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, side and corner cabinets, chiffoniers, lady's and Curzon easychairs, brass double bedstead, single bedsteads, single and double mirror-door almirahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, rich glassware and porcelain ware by Preacher, best plated ware by Reed and Barton and others, Hinks' table and bracket lamps, Doulton and Majolica jardineers with flower pots, table ornaments, Chubb's large size safe with cupboard stand, sweet-toned ebonized grand upright cottage piano, by Marks & Co., tent, collection of choice garden plants, etc., the property of Captain H. N. Kelly, of 33rd Punjabis, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property in Baniawad at Porebunder.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay as the administrator of the estate of the late Javerbhai Hurjiwan, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises at Porebunder:—

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, admeasuring 537 square yards and 6 square feet or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Porebunder, in the centre of the town at Baniawad, near the Vegetable and Grain Market, and bearing Municipal Ward F, No. 227, and which is bounded on the North by the open court-yard known as "Kotwadi", on the South by the Public Road, opposite to it is Bhunsali Hirachund Sheskaran's house, on the East by Modh Bania Oodhavjee Girdhar's house, and on the West by the house of Dhanki Velji Raghavji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the Undersigned in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, or to Mr. Govindji Dayabhai, Pleader, in Porebunder.

SALE OF PUMPS, LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, KNITTING MACHINES, ETC.

Under instruction from Mr. Dhunumul Pesimul, Munim of the Firm of Multani Gulabchund, a creditor, and one of the Trustees appointed under Composition Deed, dated 17th December, 1907, by Mr. Vinayek Raghunath Kale, trading under the name, style and firm of the Western Machinery and Stores Co., carrying on business in Bombay, at Sitaram Buildings, by his Manager, Mr. Hariram Ramchandra Bhatawadeker, the property of the said Western Machinery and Stores Co., and at the account and risk of the said Vinayak Raghoonath Kale, trading under the name, style and firm of the Western Machinery and Stores Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, 1908, the following rotary pumps, centrifugal pumps, pressure lamps, chandeliers, hanging chandeliers, generators, mantles, canopies, chimneys, globes and shades, hanging lamps, spring extension, knitting machines, by different makers, typewriters, grinding mills, sluice valves, fire hose rubber suction, cotton hose, rotary fly wheels, office furniture, iron safe.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Dikshit, Dhunjisha & Soonderdas, Attorneys for the said Trustee, at their Office, at 1, Hummum Street, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 13TH MAY, 1908.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 34, HUMMUM STREET.

SALE OF SALVAGE OF MACHINERY and BUILDING MATERIALS, damaged by Fire and Water, at the Hindustan Mills Co., Ltd., Ripon Road, Jacob's Circle.

Under instructions from the Adjusters and on account of the Insurance offices concerned, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers, will receive private offers at their Rooms, for the purchase of the following machinery and building materials, &c., saived from the late fire at the above mills, up to 6 p.m. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 15th May, 1908.

36 cards by Howard and Bullough.
21 drawing frames by Tweedale and Smalley, with single heads of seven deliveries each.
8 slubbing frames by Tweedale and Smalley, each 98 spindles.
10 intermediate frames by Tweedale and Smalley, each 130 spindles.
30 rowing frames by Tweedale and Smalley, each 164 spindles.
1 roving frame by Howard and Bullough, each 144 spindles.
2 mules by Taylor and Lang, each 472 spindles.
8 " " " " 704 "
4 " " " " 644 "
2 " " " " 582 "
13 ring frames by Tweedale and Smalley, each 400 spindles.
1 ring frame by Tweedale and Smalley, each 374 spindles.
12 ring frames by Tweedale and Smalley, each 348 spindles.

The above mentioned number of spindles is approximate. All gearing such as shaftings, pulleys, pedestals, couplings, &c., except running shafting and gearing and such couplings, or shaftings as may be connected to running gearing in undamaged blocks or such as are marked with white paint.

Salvage of Building materials of Card Room and small spinning Blocks K. and M.

About 119 cast iron columns and flooring above good pillars and cast iron gutters.

10 cast-iron columns marked with white paint are not to be sold.

Beams must be cut off inside and not dug out of the walls.

Separate offers must be made for the machinery and building materials.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 should be sent separately with the offers.

All the materials now offered for sale must be removed within one month from the day of acceptance of the offer.

The vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Buildings Street Nos. 349-351, 353-357, 359, 395, 311-313, 315, 1-3, case Nos. 54, 55, 56, 134, 134A, 119 Janjikar Street.

Building Street Nos. 18-20, 22-24, 26, 28-32, 3-5, 7-15, 2-8, 7 317-321 case Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 117, 122, 133, Deongri Street.

Building Street Nos. 5-7, 1-5, 9-19 and 2-8, 21-25, and 303, 295-301, case Nos. 120, 121, 125, 126, Jamli Street

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 13TH MAY, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to secure broken and seasoned horses at a cheap rate.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tramway Co.'s Stables, at Colaba Causeway:—

About 70 horses of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., consisting of Australians, Arabs, Persians and country-breds.

The horses are in good condition and are a useful batch.

The horses are sold in reduction of the Company's stock consequent of the electrification of the Tramway.

The horses are now on view at the Tramway Stables, Foras Road, and they will be brought for sale at Colaba Stable on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VICTORIAS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT Co. will, by order of the mortgagee, Messrs. Kusnaji Sawaji and Co., and in pursuance of the Small Causes Court Decree in suits No. 4070 and 4090, dated the 13th March, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of the mortgagor Scorjee Damjee, an insolvent,—6 Victorias.

ON SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 13TH MAY, 1908.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.
FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.
TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.
ARTHUR W. CLARK,
99, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per

Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."

Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.

Another Weeks Test now Offered.

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.

A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co, 95-6, *High Holborn, London, W.C.*

Dear Sirs,

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name

Address

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

TRADE C.F.S. & C. MARK.

STUHR'S GENUINE RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG.

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE. 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON.

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

DIET is most important to all. To live we must eat—so study your dietary.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S is a well-balanced and self-contained food of the highest possible form of nourishment—is easily digested and quickly assimilated—invigorates the strong—strengthens and builds up the weak. The best breakfast and supper beverage—can be taken hot or cold.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay

AGENT— A. DE SOUZA BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Carsill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

The Fascination of Three—Price

SHOWROOMS, at 59 Esplanade Road; lies in the singular excellence of constantly changing

NOVELTIES—IN-FACT,

instinct with beauty, elegance, combined with utility, extended to articles in every day use, obtainable at the modest outlay of Ans. 12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, imparting any HOME with a genuine note of cultured refinement. Visitors, may, with confidence, anticipate viewing, the precise realisation of the idea conveyed by the word—

NOVELTIES.

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Elaix, 2,571 tons, Captain G. Bramston, will sail to-day for Cochin, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer President, 2,086 tons, Captain L. Muhlbauer, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Durban etc., with a general cargo and 182 deck passengers.

THE steamer Birkhall, 2,738 tons, Captain H. Jones, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia, 3,513 tons, Captain A L Valentine, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo and intermediate ports with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Capt W G Turbet, Mr and Mrs and Miss H Chick, Mr F W Bickell, Capt W B Gibbs, Maj C C L Bulow, Mr A Carol, Mr Gordon Hamilton, Mr G E Bryant, Mr J Nirnhean, Miss Hall, Maj and Mr J H Peck and Mr A C Hibburt. For Melbourne—Mr Morrison. For Sydney—Mr R W, Mrs and Miss Watson, Mr and Mrs A E Nott. For Kobe—Messrs Rasidbhoy Jafferbhoy and Gulamalibhoy Shermahomed. For Hongkong—Mr Esmailbhoy Chandabhoy, 10 soldiers, Mr Pirozsha Eduljee, Mr. Pestonji Cowasji Tangri and Mr D D. Kanga. For Shanghai.—Jamedar Maluk, Private Ram Sarup, and Ali Naik Amar.

FROM the 25th instant, to the 4th June, the Bombay Floating Light will be withdrawn from her station and replaced by a Light-vessel painted red and having three masts. By day she will carry a red ball at the main mast head. By night she will exhibit a white light revolving once in every 20 seconds at a height 36 feet above the water line, visible all round the horizon at a distance in clear weather of 10 miles.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Capt J C Horder .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr F Dobson .....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast ...Lt-Comdr W Hose .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 12.

Asgard	2712 Reick	T Morrison & Co
Alavi	2324 Frium-Hill	B & P S N Co
Bendu	2820 Millson	R A Willis
Bahadur	2936 Crebbin	G G Tejpal & Co
Bulyssis	3958 Scott	W & A Graham & Co
Birkhall	2738 Jones	
Dwarka	759 Moxon	M M & Co
Elax	2571 Baniston	W & A Graham & Co
Frankly	3617 Yell	W & A G Co
Garscube	2297 Storey	W & A G & Co
G Hoseinee	993 Jarden	P Gulf 16-5 B & P S N Co
Hild	719 Salvesen	F F Campbell & Co
Islami	1604 Newby	B & P S N Co
Inverness	2481 Carkson	Cory Bros
Inchmarlo	2637 Floster	K Nixon & Co
Kirly Bank	2092 Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kasara	505 Chappell	M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416 Stephen	W & A G Co
Monsori	1735 Hanna	B & P S N Co
Mozaffari	1387 Molony	B & P S N Co
Nowrel Bahr	178 Macoda	Sultan of Musat
Nuddea	1944 Gun-Cunningham	M M & Co
Nawab	2041 Benson	T Morrison &Co
Peninsular	3047 Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Rydal Hall	2139 Jones	Killick Nixon & Co
Shahibum	1918 Davison	M'tius 8-5 H A Hassum
Shah Ameer	1921 Ledbertter	A. H. Hassum
Sanctoria	2379 Ward	The Bombay Co
Wellington	3626 Hasking	F M & Co
Wearbeck	2446 Thompson	T Morrisen & Co
Xima	146 Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Celtic King	2589	Humphrey	Anwerp	24-5	F M & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	16-5	F Muir & Co
C & E Colabo	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	16-5	M M & Co
D&E Clan O'Gilvy	1683	Jones	Marmogoa	15-5	F M & Co
F Langton Hall	2882	Hoddie	K'chi	20-5	K Nixon & Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jedda	16-5	B & P S Co
K Totomi Maru	2465	Winkler	Japan	19-5	N Y Kaisha
M Malta	3900	Peters	Shanghai	26-5	P & O Co
N English Monarch	3207	Frogatt	Baltimore	16-5	R A W
P Clan Sinclair	3200	Oliver	Chittagong	20-5	F M & Co
Q Badree	1439	Lloyd	Mauritioes	20-5	G Jeewaji

Offside N.

Sultan	1781	Quiriet	Z'bar	18-5	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Olympia	3269	Osborne	L'pool	27-5 W & A G & Co
2	Massilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	14-5 W & A G Co
3	Ismahia	2481	Din	Shanghai	17-5 F R S N Co
4	Levanzo	2282	Belsito Genoa		15-5 F and R S N Co
6	Carara	3589	Kerr	A'werp	16-5 M M & Co
8	Bohemia	2305	Dabecevich	Trieste	16-5 A L S N Co
9	Liebenfels	2890	Wittenberg	K'chi	15-5 W & A G Co
10&11	Arcadia	3534	Valentine	Shanghai	19-5 P & O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	23-5 P & O Co
14	Kirby Bank	3022	J J Kerr	N F	W & A G &Co
15	Clan Fraser	2284	Hunter	Dunkirk	23-5 F M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Birkhall s	Jones	Calcutta, Apr 27
	President s	Muhlbaner	Durban, Apr 21

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Tuesday:—

Steamer Elax, Bramston, for Cochin.
" Arcadia, Valentine, for Shanghai, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Dumbea, for Marseilles.
" President, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Hild, for Singapore,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Names.	From
9	Strathdee	L White	Rangoon
	Politician	Walton	London
	Blythswood	L A McDonald	Negapatam

DEPARTURES.

10	Fooksang	T A Mitchell	Hongkong
	M Meanatchy	E G M Dickinson	Chittagong
	Scindia	A G Abbott	Moulmein
	E F Ferdinand	C Matcavich	A Ports
	Sutton Hall	R McNeil	London
	Crostafels	H Moller	Hamburg & B'men
	Strathfillan	H S Hilton	Bombay
	Glenelg	A Hart	Sabang
	Fife	A Harrison	Bombay
	Asia	J W Shanklin	London and Dundee
	Derwenthall	J C Jones	Colombo
	Ranjata	J M Cambridge	Colombo
	Lunka	J C Kirkham	Rangoon
	Feroczi	A B Watson	Bombay
	Nurani	B H Bollen	Rangoon

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun, left Liverpool on the evening of the 9th instant.

The P and O S N Co.'s steamer Syria, arrived at London on the evening of the 10th instant.

The P and O S N Co.'s steamer Nyanza, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 10th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Capri, left Hongkong, for Singapore and Bombay on the 11th instant.

The steamer Umzumbi, of the Natal direct Line which left Bombay on 16th ultimo arrived at Waymouth on Monday 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 11th instant and is due here on the morning of the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—31 bales cotton-waste L Hariram; 4 cases animal guts H A Oomer.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—6000 cwt Cottonseed G Madhowji & Co, 53 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham & Co 2000 cwts mussoor Louis Dreyfus & Co, 2001 cwts wheat flour W and A Graham & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—73 casks skins H M Halim.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—8,400 cwt bones, Mooljee Jamal.

FOR BELFAST.

Massilia s—13 cases twist, Greaves Cotton & Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—123 bales twist, Greaves Cotton & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—1,500 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Fraser s—450 tons manganese ore S Smidt and Co; 1,000 manganese, Killick Nixon and Co; 110 bales. cotton Diwadkar and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,840 cwt groundnuts and 2,671 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros. 1,203 cwt mustardseed A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 560 bales cotton. Ralli Brothers, 800 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—1,856 bales cotton, 2,000 cwt linseed, 5,500 cwt castorseed, and 336 bales cotton, 5,203 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2,218 cwt poppyseed, Shaw Wallace & Co

Colaba s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Jehangir Cama and Co; 520 cwts myrabollams, W Becher, 101 cwt gum, P Jethabhoy; 440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 48 bales hemp, D M Doongajee & Co.

Liebenfels—s 4,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Bros

Celtic King—s 12 cases twist W and A Graham and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Liebenfels—s 2,500 chest poppyseed, Volkart Bros

FOR GENOA.

Levanzo—s 1,996 cwt linseed, J Fachiri; 1,000 cwt linseed, K Nixon and Co; 1,335 cwt gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Cursetjee and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Levanzo s—1 bale cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—55 bales Cotton A. Blascheck & Co; 101 cwt gum, G Sojpal; 30 cwt kajoo, J. Nurbheram & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—300 bales Cotton Gaddum & Co; 2,001 cwt castorseed W. Somerville & Co.

FOR VARNA.

Bohemia s—18 bales twist Greaves Cotton & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Levanzo s—100 cwt gum, T. Shamjee, 187 cwt gum, J Nurbheram.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—300 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.

Arcadia s—43 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 60 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 22 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 27 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 53 chests opium C Bomonji and Co; 43 chests opium P and O Co: 36 chests opium M H E Elias.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—300 bales cotton H M N Madraswalla and Co.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY

TIME IS MONEY

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 156G Market Bombay, No. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Deaths, and Memoriam Notices which must be authenticated the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

GLORGINA SCAIFE—April 27, at Srinagar, Kashmir, Glorgina Scaife, aged 53.

TRITTON—April 29, between Sibi and Rak, Lieut-Colonel Charles Tritton, Commandant, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, aged 49.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,

62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE JAPANESE SILKS CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED

Always in Stock.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

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"BETTER THAN QUININE."

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE—MADE from the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, which has only been isolated by D. S. Kemp, F. C. S. HAS a most remarkable effect in MALARIAL FEVER, NEURALGIA, WANT of APPETITE, &c. The following are the compounds we manufacture.

		Rs. a.
SACCHARO—CHIRETTINE	1½ oz. bottle	1 8
" "	3 " "	1 8
" "	4 " "	2 8
CHIRETTOVIN	per 24 " "	2 8
"	" 12 " "	1 0

This is a rich wine, elegant and palatable, giving all the Tonic effects of Chiretta.

CHIRETTONES—Per box of 100 Re. 1. These contain 5 grains of Saccharo-Chirettine in each, the cheapest and most effective Fever Cure in existence—

		Rs. a.
CHIRETTONES—Antimalarial, (Better than Quinine Compound Antimalarial Pills)	Bottle of 25	0 12
" "	" " 100	1 12
CHIRETTONES with Iron	" " 25	0 12
" "	" " 100	1 12
CHIRETTONES CAMPHORATED	" " 25	0 12
" "	" " 100	1 12
CHIRETTONES with Arsenic and Strychnia	" " 25	0 12
" "	" " 100	1 12
CHIRETTONES AMMONIATED	" " 25	0 12
" "	" " 100	1 12

Better than Ammoniated Quinine—

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 5m.; High water, 9-45m., 9-41a.; Low water, 3-23m., 3-34a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.

Seamen's Institute, entertainment by officers and crew of the s. s. "Malta," 8-30 p. m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Semi-finals, Jhansi Railway Institute vs. Pioneer Hockey Club Marine Lines ground, 5-40 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 2-4m. a. m.; May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h., 47-2m. a. m.; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a m.; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m.; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, May 14.—Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, 6 Apollo Street, 6 p.m. New East India Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 5m.; High water, 10-23m., 10-18a.; Low water, 3-56m., 4-18a.

Friday, May 15.—High Court, Appellate Side vacation sitting. P. and O. steamer "Oriental" with English mails of 1st instant, due to arrive at 6 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets 7h. 6m. High water, 11-4m., 10-54a. Low water, 4-29m., 4-59a.

Saturday, May 16.—Wedding of daughter of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sheriff of Bombay, Hornby Road, 6-30 p. m. Band at Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 5-30 p. m., and Concert 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h 6m.; High water, 11-43m., 11-31a.; Low water 5-2m., 5-37a.

Sunday, May 17.—4th Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h. 6m.; High water, 0-24a.; Low water, 5-36m., 6-17a.

Monday, May 18.—Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company, 121 Meadow Street, 2 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 0-10m., 1-7a.; Low water, 6-11m., 7-0a.

Tuesday, May 19.—The Standard Mills, 76 Esplanade Road, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 0-52m., 1-52a; Low water, 6-48m., 7-47a.

Guard well thy thought; our thoughts are heard in Heaven.
—*Young.*

SHRI MAHAKALI FAIR.—The usual Annual Fair in honour of the Shri Mahakali will be held at Pydhoni, Bombay, successively for 3 days from the evening of the 15th instant., Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

A NEW ISLAM-I-ANJUMAN.—Some Mahomedan gentlemen in Bombay are making arrangements for the establishment of a new Islam-i-Anjuman with the title "the Mahomedan Literary Society."

TRAM CASUALTIES.—The Bombay Government have issued a Circular order to the effect that reports of all Tramway accidents, serious or trivial, should be made to them, with particulars relating to each.

"THE STORY OF MY EXILE."—The vernacular papers refer pointedly to a book which is to be published at the close of this month, being Lala Lajpat Rai's prison experiences, which is to be printed with the above title.

GOT BACK.—Mr. Naoroji Sorabji Bunsha, an interpreter of the Bombay High Court, reported to the police on Monday evening that he engaged a hack victoria at Bori Funder and drove to De Lisle Road, where he paid the driver and dismissed him. Shortly afterwards he remembered having left a box containing jewellery of the value of Rs. 2,000. He made a search for the victoriawallah but in vain. The latter, however, handed over the box to the police the following morning.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	Stars and Stripes for ever	Sousa	
Overture	Knight Errant	Bendin	
An Oriental Scene	Dervish Chorus	Sebeck	
Selection	The Spring Chicken	Monckton	
Valse	D. Heer	Dupert	
Selection	My Lady Molly	S. Jones	
Two-Step	The Nigger's Birthday	Lincke	

POLICE COURT.

THE HILL BURGLAR'S ACCOMPLICE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Superintendent Williamson charged Khima Daya, a Marwari, with receiving and retaining stolen property, namely, a silver watch worth Rs. 10 belonging to Mr. S. Irwin, of Marine Lines. Mr. Vijayakar, pleader, defended the accused. As already reported, Tyeb Ali, the Borah burglar, was recently sentenced by Mr. Dastur for the theft of the watch.

The defence was that the watch was received by the accused's brother in his absence and that the accused did not know that it was in his shop until the police came there and took it.

The Magistrate held that the defence was a false one. In a case tried in September last the accused had been warned that Tyeb Ali was wanted by the police in connection with some stolen property and the accused had undertaken to produce him if he again came to his shop. But instead of handing over Tyeb to the police the accused put him on his guard. His Worship was satisfied that when the accused purchased the property he knew that it was stolen. In passing sentence the Court must not consider only the value of the property recovered, Tyeb had said that the accused and Gulab were the principal Marwaris who received most of the stolen property from him. Whether that was so or not there could be no doubt that Tyeb received an encouragement in continuing in his dishonest career by the facility with which he could dispose of all the stolen property to the two Marwaris. The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default to undergo two months' further rigorous imprisonment.

THE TRAMWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is very satisfactory to note that the working of the electric tramways has greatly improved and the travelling public are beginning to appreciate the facilities the tram service affords, thanks to the many suggestions and complaints made in the local papers. Yet a few more suggestions would be welcome and the following will, I hope, be not out of place.

The new destination-boards recently introduced in place of the old ones do not show any indications of the routes through which the trams proceed, thereby causing great inconvenience to people who would prefer to take a direct car instead of having to alight at a junction where needless time is wasted in securing a seat in another one. This can easily be remedied in having route-boards affixed to a conspicuous part of the cars and made visible during the nights in the same way as the destination-boards.

The Guzerati boards may be done away with as now-a-days nine out of ten knowing Guzerati are not ignorant of the English language.

A proper arrangement in the sending out of cars to the various sections of the city and their return is essentially necessary, and so long as this is not carefully attended to the public will not fail to raise their voices against the Tramway Company.

An additional tram might systematically be used with advantage between Sassoon Dock and Grants Buildings.

The system of transfer tickets should be abolished. Let a man be given a ticket to his destination and leave him to get there in the quickest manner he can and by the shortest route he chooses. What a great boon this would be to the public needs no explanation.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. R.

KARACHI ICE COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Karachi Ice Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the office of the Company in Tamarind Lane, Bombay, Mr. Eknath R. Khote presiding. The meeting confirmed the resolution passed on the 21st April last voluntarily winding up the Company. Mr C. H. B. Forbes was appointed liquidator.

HOME EVIDENCE.

Another Bombay doctor tells us his opinion, thus adding one more piece of home evidence to the score or more that are regularly appearing in these columns.

That we can test the truth of home evidence such as this, makes it far more valuable than testimony which comes from those living thousands of miles away. Bombay people want Bombay evidence, and no better can be asked for than that of Dr. Abdul Razak, House Surgeon, Northcote Police Hospital, who requires no introduction to the Bombay public as a successful physician:—He says, I have used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and have had good results from them in cases of Kidney troubles.

Backache is a sign that the kidneys are weak or diseased, and at such times more work is forced upon them than they can perform, causing headache, tired feeling, irritability, nervousness, etc., and if neglected dropsy, rheumatism, urinary troubles and other dangerous illness follow. The Pills are a specific for all kidney and bladder affections for old or young and leave no after-ill effects.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Re. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

COVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" May 9).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr H P Tolliaton, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Legislative Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his present duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel D S E Bain, IMS (Madras), Civil Surgeon of Coorg, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough for one year and nine months in continuation, with effect from the 16th May, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave.

Major J L Macrae, MB., IMS, (Madras), is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Coorg, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel D S E Bain, IMS. (Madras), or until further orders.

The services of Captain F D Browne, MB, IMS, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the jail department.

Mr H R H Coxe, ICS, took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 15th April.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Lieutenant M N MacLeod, RE, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and five days combined with furlough on Medical certificate for one year with effect from 8th April.

Mr. N. U. K. Leslie, Meteorologist Bombay, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 12th April.

Mr. H. Mayston, Superintendent of Telegraphs Bombay Office, is appointed to officiate as Meteorologist Bombay, with effect from the 12th April during the absence of Mr. N. U. K. Leslie on privilege leave, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. Rushton, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 21st April during the absence on leave of Mr. J. H. A. Ivens, and until further orders.

The services of Mr. T. R. J. Ward, C. I. E., Executive Engineer, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 11th April.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr Henry Bateson to be Vice-Consul for Chile at Calcutta.

Mr. Hans R. Schuler to be Acting Consul for Germany at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. W. Beck.

Mr. Albert Goguet-Chapuis to be Acting Vice-Consul for Portugal at Calcutta, during the absence of Mons. Charles Jambon.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. V. Harington, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for three months, with effect from the 25th April.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. B. Robinson, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and Civil Surgeon Bikaner, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 25th April, and during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H N V Harington, Indian Medical Service, or until further orders.

Captain J P Stockley, Indian Army, is appointed Assistant Commandant of the Mewar Bhil Corps, with effect from the 1st April.

Captain J W Watson, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Medical Officer, His Britannic Majesty's Consulate, Turbat-i-Haidari.

Lieutenant D M Field, a probationer for the Polical Department, is placed under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

The services of Captain C Prissick, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province for employment with the Frontier Militia, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The following promotion and reversion in the grade of Chief Superintendents in the Civil Account Department are notified: With effect from the 25th of March. Mr W I Bryning to officiate as Chief Superintendent in the senior grade vice Mr A V Moodaliar on leave. With effect from the 27th of March. Mr W I Bryning to revert to his substantive appointment consequent on the return of Mr W Blakeman to duty.

Mr A C Anthony, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Delhi, is, with effect from the 21st of April, granted privilege leave for three months and special leave on urgent private affairs for three months in continuation.

Mr C A G Rivaz is posted as Assistan Accountant General, Eastern Bengal and Assam with effect from the 23rd of April.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified: With effect from the 6th of April, Mr W S Adie to officiate in class I of the Enrolled List. With effect from the 17th of April, Mr K B Wagle to revert to class II of the Enrolled List. With effect from the 21st of April, Mr. K. B. Wagle to officiate in class I of the Enrolled List. Mr J F Graham is confirmed in class II of the Enrolled List, with effect from the 6th of April.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE.)

Captain H T S Rogers, 1-7th Gurkha Rifles, Assistant Military Accountant, and 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted combined leave out of India (p a) for eight months, from the 27th January the first sixty days being privilege leave.

Mr. R J Blaikie, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, with effect from the 1st April vice Mr. E N Dover, granted combined leave.

Mr. T G Smith, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade Military Accounts Department is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, with effect from the 6th April vice Mr. J Gainsford, granted combined leave.

Mr J Windsor, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, with effect from the 1st May vice Mr R H Rolfe, appointed to officiate as Military Accountant General.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr A T Houldcroft is appointed to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway as a Carriage and Wagon Superintendent and posted to the North Western Railway.

Major C S Rose, R E,

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

COMMUNICATIONS ON TRAINS.

The "Pioneer."—Last week an accident occurred to a troop-train on the North-Western Railway, near Nowshera, an axle snapping on a vehicle containing a company of sepoys. The front wheels of the carriage left the rails, and not until the train had travelled two miles was it possible to attract the attention of the guard or driver. Fortunately the couplings held, and no serious accident took place, but the line was closed to traffic for six hours just at a time when it was important to get troop trains through quickly. The affair has naturally caused attention to be directed once more to the necessity for arrangements by which passengers can communicate with guards. The position in regard to this matter may be briefly explained. Some eighteen months ago the Railway Board issued orders that means of intercommunication on all mail and passenger-trains should be introduced within two years' time. This work has since been going on steadily, but much remains still to be done. Some lines have responded to the demands made upon them, while others have lagged behind. Thus on the Eastern Bengal State line (broad-guage section) out of 148 trains run daily, 106 had intercommunication at the end of the year. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 1,011 carriages out of 1,676 in use had been fitted up with the necessary apparatus. Elsewhere progress had been made as regards 1st and 2nd class carriages, but not much attention had been paid to the 3rd class. In the past four months all railways have probably done something more in the direction ordered by the Railway Board, but it seems hopeless to expect the work will be finished within the two years' limit. Agents and Managers of lines in arrears should seen that this particular work is attended to, for public opinion has long ago affirmed its necessity.

THE GARRISON AT BUXAR.

The "Indian Daily News":—The Committee of the Duars Planters' Association has suggested to the Eastern Bengal Government that the withdrawal of the troops from Buxar was most inadvisable. With respect to the Tondu Forest Road it noted that the completion would be impossible before the rains. The Secretary was instructed to address the Indian Tea Association, pointing out that while the completion of the bridges and their approaches would render the road passable for light traffic during the rains, its utility as a means of communication will be entirely nullified unless some adequate action is taken to provide a satisfactory crossing over the Jaldacca. As regards the Excise Bill, the Association condemn the proposed inclusion of 'Pachwai' within the provisions of the Act, and considered the abolition or curtailment of home brewing to be most objectionable. The Association also consider that the power of action by Excise Officers (viz., the Police) without warrant is likely to lead to many abuses and to cause serious friction between Tea Garden Labour and the authorities.

THE P. W. I.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph":—The current issue of the Journal of the Permanent Way Institution of India is devoted mainly to a report of the second Council meeting of the Association, which was held at Calcutta in January last, when Mr. W. R. Haughton, Engineering-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, presided. There were a large number of events down on the programme, and these were not all purely business, but pleasure, as well, so that the members enjoyed themselves. The Journal of the Institute also touches on various matters, such as suggested improvements to avoid accidents, etc., and the way all these questions were discussed goes to show that the Institution has plenty of life in it, and will, ere long, be doing useful work. The career of the Institute will be undoubtedly followed with keen interest by the public, who, in the light of recent accidents, find travelling by rail none too secure. The Journal gives lucid accounts of various accidents, especially of the Kot Lakhpat affair, when the total casualties reported amounted to forty passengers, the full evidence at the departmental enquiry and the finding by the Committee.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE BODDAM.

"Muslim Herald."—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Justice Boddam which took place in a railway train on Friday last under tragic circumstances. The deceased left Madras on Thursday evening last en route for England after his retirement from the Bench of the Madras High Court, and was reported to be quite well on Friday morning, but died through heat apoplexy at noon the same day. Two days ago the newspapers had announced that a big meeting had taken place in Madras for the purpose of presenting a farewell address to him, and unveiling his statue raised by public subscription in the city of Madras. How sad it is to learn to-day that the man who started on his homeward journey with such a warm send-off met with such a tragic end.

The Mahomedan community of Southern India has lost in him a sincere friend and a devoted worker for their education. When we consider how few European officers of position and capacity devote themselves to the noble task of bringing about the regeneration of a historical community like that of our own, we cannot help observing that we do not always fully appreciate in their life time the few noble individuals who quietly but incessantly work in our midst.

Mr. Boddam came in contact with the Mahomedans of Northern India at the time of the Mahomedan Educational Conference of 1901, over which the presided with such grace and ability. He became friends with the late Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk at first sight, and was in correspondence with him about Mahomedan Educational and political subjects till the death of the Nawab. His appeal through Moulvi Rafiudeen Ahmad, Barrister-at-law, to the Mahomedan philonthropists in Bombay, for funds in order to establish Mahomedan scholarships in Madras, is still fresh in our memory. We are in a position to say that the appeal was not made in vain, because our distinguished citizen Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, with his usual generosity, responded to it in a liberal spirit, and is the grateful recepient of a letter of thanks from the deceased judge, the last that was written to a Mahomedan by him.

INDIAN PASTEUR INSTITUTES.

The "Daily Post" (Bangalore):—Amongst the telegrams published in our columns yesterday was one announcing that Major Lamb, Director of the Pasteur Institutes in India has published a "pamphlet on Rabies." The book must really be interesting and instructive, as none is in a better position than the author to deal with the subject. We hope to get a copy of the work shortly, when we shall notice it at length in our columns. Meantime, the particulars in the concluding part of the work, as telegraphed to us, is interesting as they serve the useful purpose of a comparision with similar statistics pertaining to the new Pasteur Institute at Coonoor, whose work during the last year was discussed at some length in our columns in a previous article.

It is alleged that prior to the introduction of the Pasteur treatment in India, mortality from hydrophobia was estimated to range from five to fifty per cent. In France, where the statistics are more reliable, the mortality under this head, averaged sixteen per cent. of those bitten by rabid animals. The death-rate in India must have been considerably greater and so it would be nearer the mark if it was fixed at a minimum of 33 per cent. It is important to consider next what has been the effect or result of the treatment by the Pasteur method. At the Pasteur Institute at Paris, which was the first of its kind ever established, nearly twelve thousand persons were treated during the last ten years, giving an average of 1,200 per annum, or 100 per mensem. Out of these, fifty-six persons died or in other words, one out of every two hundred cases was a failure. Practically speaking, the system of treatment for hydrophobia by the application of the Pasteur methods, saved the lives of 199 persons out of every two hundred bitten by rabid animals in Paris. Let us now consider what has been the effect in India. The first institute established in India was at Kasauli, according to the statistics available there, nearly 4,200 persons have been treated in that institute during the last six years. This gives an average of 700 persons per annum, or about 60 persons per month. Out of these, 35 cases turned out to be unsuccessful, which give a proportion of one to every 120 persons treated. In other words, the establishment of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli has saved the lives of 119 persons out of every 120 bitten by rabid animals. Comparing these two results, we find that the rate of mortality from hydrophobia is greater in India than in Paris. But this cannot be laid down as a general axiom in the face of the results produced by the new Pasteur Institute of Southern India established at Coonoor in April last year. We have already pointed out that in all, 172 cases were treated at this Institute in eleven months and that all of them were successful without a single death. We are, of course, fully alive to the fact that no general deductions could be drawn from the experience of one year, but we sincerely hope that the death-rate here will be less than in other places.

It must be pointed out that the Pasteur method of treatment of hydrophobia is making advance in all directions. One of them is the possibility, as lately discovered, of "making a diagnosis of rabies by a Microscopic Examination of the brain of the affected animals within a couple of days or so." Until lately, the only method available was to inoculate a rabbit from the brain of the suspected animal and wait for rabies to develop, which takes from 10 to 60 days; but instead of this, the necessary diagnosis can now be made almost immediately. It is needless to exaggerate the importance of an early diagnosis and the recent discovery is therefore most useful.

"PERMITTED TO RETURN."

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—A rather absurd regulation—the origin of which in the misty past is ascribed to some official delinquent who escaped personal reprimand at Home by coming out to India—has now at last been abolished. A Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department addressed to all Local Governments and Administrations, and various other authorities, lays it down that Article 224 of the Civil Service Regulations which requires officers on long leave in Europe to obtain, before the termination of their leave, permission from the India Office to return to duty in in India, will be amended, as His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the abolition of this rule so far as it relates to leave other than leave taken on medical grounds. But officers will be required to inform the authority who granted them the leave of the date of their return to India. In consequence of this change the Departments and authorities concerned will no longer be informed by the weekly lists sent from the India Office of the intention of officers to return to duty without applying for extension of leave.

SANITARY REFORM IN INDIA.

Calcutta Trades Associations' Views.

The Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association has addressed the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, in terms of approval of the proposed improvement of the sanitary services in India.

The Committee of the Association observed that the Sanitary Boards which it is proposed to establish are, in addition to certain officials, to include in their number one or two non-officials who are to be natives of India. The Committee consider that while it is desirable to have the non-official community represented on these Boards, it would be a grave mistake in the case of many town and cities to exclude European non-officials. The sanitary experience and views of non-official Europeans drawn from the mercantile and trading communities would not be, the Committee conceive, inferior in any respect, or degree, to the sanitary views and experience of non-officials who happen to be native of India; the European non-official too has interests at stake which, in matters of this kind, should not be overlooked.

In regard to the admitted inadequacy of the staff of medical officers of health in this country, the Committee are in entire accord with the suggestion that their hands should be strengthened. It is only too obvious that our various sanitary departments are neither large enough nor, in many cases, sufficiently qualified to cope successfully with the problems with which they have to deal. The way in which plague has during the last 12 years gained a footing, and extended itself, throughout India, is, in the opinion of the Committee, a proof (if such were wanting) that when regard is had to the ignorance of the masses and the numbers of the population, our sanitary staff is practically not much superior in point as adequacy to any of the imperfect sanitary organizations which may exist in China, Persia and other Asiatic countries.

The Committee of the Association also support the suggestion that a special European officer of health should be allotted to every town with a population of 100,000, and that for every additional 100,000 inhabitants there should be an additional European Assistant Health Officer. The Committee strongly support the suggestion that these special European health officers should receive a training in Europe. In regard to the employment of educated natives of the country in this capacity, the committee recognize that natives of India of the Civil Assistant Surgeon class trained in our medical colleges, being in closer touch with the masses, would doubtless serve a useful purpose; they should, however, be reserved for towns with a population below 100,000, unless even in such cases any special local reasons exist for the employment of an officer with European training and general qualifications.

The Committee notice with satisfaction that the latter of the Government of India recognizes that while the exigencies of the State necessitate economy in the prosecution of all reforms, reasonably liberal salaries must be allowed to the officers of a reformed sanitary staff if it is to attract properly qualified men who may confidently be expected to discharge its duties efficiently. The question of expense in connection with an efficient sanitary department must depend in large degree on improvements in other directions which, by bringing together large numbers of people, must tend to increase insanitary conditions, enhancing thereby the eventual cost of the necessary sanitary improvements; it should be laid down, however, that only such improvements as are obviously necessary should proceed contemporaneously with improvements in other directions.

The largest clock in the world (days a Washington correspondent) will be set going next week at a Jersey City soap factory. It is twenty-eight feet in diameter. It was built to outshine Big Ben, which is twenty-two and a half feet in diameter.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 2nd May give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

No rain fell during the week except 17 cents in Garhwal; 11 cents in Meerut and a light sprinkling in the hill portions of Naini Tal. Harvesting of spring crops continues in the hill districts and is completed, except in six districts, in the plains. Threshing and winnowing continue in the western districts. Autumn sowings have commenced in the hill districts where more rain is needed. Cotton sowings have commenced in Muttra and early rice is being sown in a few places. Planting and irrigation of sugarcane continue. Opium weighments are in progress. "Sawan" is being harvested in a few eastern districts; elsewhere irrigation of extra crops continues; extra crops generally promise well. Prices are generally stationary but have risen slightly in six and have fallen in nine districts. Markets are well stocked and exports are beginning to exceed the imports. Large quantities of grain continue to be taken up to the hills by aid of advances to "banias" and grain orders to hill men. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory except in Banda and Hardoi where there is still a demand for forest hay. New "bhusa" is generally plentiful but dear.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows. There is a further increase in the numbers on public and aided relief works but the increase is practically confined to the Banda, Mirzapur, Bahraich, Basti and Gonda districts. The number of dependants on works and of those gratuitously relieved at their homes and in poor-houses has decreased. Preparations are being made to replace large public works by civil and aided works. In the Agra division the situation has improved since the harvesting of the spring crop. Scarcity instead of famine has been declared in the Agra district except the Jagnar tract and in the northern half of Etawah and Etah. Scarcity is now recognised only in tahsil Jalesar. All relief measures have closed in Farrukhabad and Mainpuri. Three works have been opened in the Tehri State and grain is being supplied on credit from four depots and by special arrangements at Dehra. Grain is also being distributed gratuitously to those in need of relief. The general health of the people continues satisfactory, but small-pox is still prevalent and cholera is reported from nine districts. Cholera has appeared on one relief work in Sitapur and on one in Mirzapur and necessary measures have been taken. Immigration from the Rewah State and Palamau in Bengal to the Mirzapur relief works, and colonial emigration from Basti continue. There is no wandering and very little emaciation. 26,755 persons are on relief in the Balrampur Estate and 4,224 persons are being relieved elsewhere on private works. The numbers on Government relief are: on works 550,841; on aided works 98,671; on test works 1,949; dependants 249,286; on gratuitous relief 296,271; in poor-houses 2,551; total 1,199,569. The largest total figures are: Bahraich 245,825; Mirzapur, with Family Domains, 135,163; Gonda, excluding Balrampur, 127,507; Kheri 104,321; Banda 102,557; Jalaun 74,134; Sitapur 63,420; Allahabad 47,814 and Basti 43,042. Prices; Garhwal 6 to 11; Almora 8 1-4; Mirzapur 7 1-2 to 10; Bahraich 9 1-4; Jalaun 9 1-2; Kheri 9 1/2; Fatehpur 9 to 10; Etah 13 to 14 and Azamgarh 14 1-2; elsewhere 10 to 13 1-2 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Slight rain has fallen in Delhi, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan. Prices of food-grains are rising in eight and falling in seven districts; but are still generally at or above scarcity rates except in Multan. Spring crops are being harvested. Sowings of extra spring and autumn crops are in progress. The expected yield of irrigated crops is good to below average and of unirrigated average to poor. Wheat has been damaged by ear-cockle in parts of Lyallpur. Fodder is scarce in Rohtak, Delhi, Sialkot, Mianwali, Jhang, Multan and parts of Hissar, Gurgaon, Shahpur and Rawalpindi. Green fodder is scarce in Ferozepore and Lyallpur. Cattle are being fed on stubble and chaff. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water is insufficient in Ambala. The canal is running in Delhi and has been closed for annual repairs in Lyallpur. 1,596 persons attended the famine test work in the Gurgaon tahsil against 1,275 last week.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rain ranging from 12 cents in Bannu to 68 cents in Kohat fell all over the Province except in Dera Ismail Khan, where only slight rain was received in the Tank tahsil; it was beneficial for the preparation of land for autumn sowings. The condition of standing crops is average. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress; the outturn is average. Sowings of extra spring crops, sugarcane and cotton still continue in Dera Ismail Khan. The water-supply in canals is ample. Fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good except in two villages of the Peshawar district. Prices except that of gram show a slight tendency to rise. Prices:—Wheat 8 3-16 to 13; gram 11 3-8 to 28; maize 12 1-16 to 17; and bajra 12 to 13 3-4 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion and land is being prepared for autumn sowing in Jhalawar. The condition of cattle is satisfactory. Fodder is generally sufficient. Prices have risen in Jaisalmer. Partabgarh and Bundi, but have fallen in Tonk. They are everywhere much above the normal. There is a slight decrease in numbers on special public works in Banswara, Karauli, and Ajmer and a slight increase in Bharatpur. The total number is 4,183.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rain nil. Harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in Indore, Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar. "Mahua" is being collected in Baghelkhand, Bhopawar and Manpur. Prospects of the area sown are fair to good. Agricultural stock are fair to good Fodder and water are becoming scarce in a few parganas of Gwalior. Fodder is indifferent in Bhopal; fair but scanty in Bundelkhand and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in Bhopal; have risen in Malwa; are fluctuating in Budelkhand; and are high but steady elsewhere. Extraction of opium is completed in Indore.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general situation is unaltered Prices:—Indore 9 to 9 1-2 and Bundelkhand 9 to 10 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are:—In Rewa—on works 71,500; on gratuitous relief 12,500. In the rest of Baghelkhand—on works 6,000; gratuitous relief 1,000; total for the Agency—on works 77,500; on gratuitous relief 13,500; total on both kinds of relief 91,000. In the Bundelkhand Agency—on works 8,000; on gratuitous relief 5,000. In Indore State—on works 1,000; on gratuitous relief 29,000. In Bhopawar Agency, Jhabua State on works 3,500, on gratuitous relief 1,000. In Manpur—on works 13; on gratuitous relief 126. Grand total—on works 90,013; on gratuitous relief 48,626; total on both kinds of relief 138,639.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather has been hot and cloudy with occasional high winds. Damoh, Narsinghpur, Wardha and Nagpur had light local showers during the week. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops and picking of "mahua" are nearly completed. Preparation of land for sowings of the ensuing season's crop and construction of field embankments in rice districts are in full swing. Water is sufficient everywhere except in parts of Chanda, Damoh and Chhindwara. Fodder is getting scarce and therefore dear in Seoni, Nimar, Chhindwara, Chanda, Yeotmal and the Vindhyan districts and in Hoshangabad. Its dearness has caused some deterioration of agricultural stock. Scarcity of fodder is apprehended in Nagpur. The price of staple food grains remained stationary in eleven districts. Wheat, gram and juar in Saugor; gram in Mandla; juar in Bhandara; rice in Raipur and wheat in Bilaspur became cheaper by 1/2 to 3/4 seer. Rice rose in Jubbulpore and Betul by 1/2 and 1 seer respectively. Gram in Hoshangabad and wheat in Betul become dearer by 1/4 seer. The price of wheat rose by 3/4 seer in Nagpur.

FEUDATORY STATES.

Only Bastar had 6 cents of rain during the week. Threshing and winnowing are almost completed. Preparation of land for sowings of autumn crops and construction of field embankments are proceeding vigorously everywhere. The "mahua" crop has been slightly damaged by cloudy weather in Udaipur. Fodder and water are sufficient though they are getting scarce in Kawardha Raigarh and Sakti. Rice rose in Sirguja and wheat fell in Korea by 1 seer. Wheat sells dearer in Raj-Nandgaon and rice cheaper in Bastar by 1/2 seer.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—During the week it was found necessary to extend weavers' relief to weavers of Nagpur and to distribute gratuitous relief on a small scale in the Bhandara and Balaghat districts. Relief is therefore being given in eleven districts now. The numbers on village relief works and on ordinary public works have increased in the Jubbulpore division owing not so much to increased distress as to the close of the harvest and "mahua" picking and to the desire of cultivators to husband their resources for the cultivation season. The numbers on gratuitous relief are stationary. Prices remain steady with a slight fall in Saugor. New grain is not yet coming on the market in any quantity. The public health is good. There is no epidemic in famine districts. The numbers on relief are:—on works 7,253; weavers on relief 3,582; on gratuitous relief 15,785; total 26,620.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

THE BURDEN OF THE I. O. U.

Notwithstanding the declaration made by the Government of India through Sir Henry Maine, the then Law Member of Council, that "there could hardly be any censure too heavy for them" if they were to introduce in India English laws—"one of the most cumbersome systems of the world"—a selected adaptation of the Western legal system has become statute law of India. One of these is the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881 write "J. S." in the "Pioneer." It is no doubt suited and required by the commercial classes and highly educated people who are doing some business, but among the poor illiterate villagers it has served to create a great amount of demoralisation. It has coverted many an honest villager into a roguish village "mahajan," who when he finds his account time-barred according to his books, or wants to revenge himself on some poor man, comes out with a stamped pro. note bearing a crooked line as the mark or signature of the debtor, and puts a claim in the court, which, according to the Act of 1881, is bound to presume "That holder is a holder in due course" until the contrary is proved. The victim generally denies execution of the pro. note, and he is very often telling the truth and knows nothing about it. But he does not know how to prove that it is a fabrication. It is too costly an affair for a poor innocent unsophisticated village drudge who has not enough to feed himself and his family to defend himself properly; the result is a decree against him, which means that whenever he happens to have a good crop or buys a cow and some clothes there swoops down upon him the decree-holder with a civil court chaprasi and a warrant, and he gets everything, even grain and "bhusa" that may be in the house, attached. These are auctioned off in due course and generally bought for the decree-holder for a mere trifle, as no one dare bid against him, and only serve to pay some part of the interst that had accrued on the debt. Thus the decree holds on for a generation or two still unsatisfied, and thus the law helps the rich and the astute at the expense of the poor and the ignorant. The number of cases brought in the civil courts on the basis of "*Ruquas*" is enormous, and though the execution of these is almost invariably denied, decrees are generally granted by the courts.

In the time of yore the relations of a money-lender with the villagers were very much simpler. The money-lender was governed by the public opinion of the village, which in cases of any dispute between the parties was the only court of appeal. The money-lenders keept their books properly accurately and correctly as many of the oldfashioned "mahajans" still do. They rarely oppressed their customers, the money-lending business was confined to one or two well-known persons in the village, who inspired confidence, and were men of unquestioned probity. Under the new condition anyone who happens to have a few spare rupees turns a money-lender in the hope of making a cent per cent profit. He keeps no books, learns to go to courts, and bases his claim on pro. notes, and generally tries to profit by his wits by bringing fales cases against ignorant and simple village folk. There is nothing easier than the fabrication of a pro. note; all that is necessary is to buy an anna stamp, write a few lines in the formal way, and affix some sort of mark as a signature; no one need witness it, the writer of it can be the money-lender himself or his servant; it is complete for all practical purposes "till the contrary is proved."

Is it not a mistake to have made such a law applicable to those who never know how to count more than twenty, who cannot bear the heavy expenses of law, as if they were all educated business men who could understand what they were about and knew how to defend themselves in a court of law? The Negotiable Instruments Act is responsible for at least 90 per cent. of the false cases which come from the villages, and serves to reduce good honest persants to a state of unmitigated sarfdom to any mushroom village "mahajan" who wishes to make use of his wits.

It will not perhaps be too much to ask the Government to amend and modify the Act in such a way as to introduce a proviso that pro. notes which are not supported by book accounts and relating to simple village transactions shall not be deemed genuine till the contrary is proved.

It would no doubt be a good thing if a system of registration of petty debts were introduced, and every village "mahajan" were made to keep a bound and numbered account book, kept up to date, and open to the inspection of civil and executive officers.

To conclude, the first and the most urgent need of Indian peasantry is the organisation of agricultural capital, and it is a good sign that co-operative socities are springing up under the fostering care of the Government. They alone can release the cultivators from the tentacles of those who now thrive on their labour.

The portrait of Robert Caldwell, the notorious witness in the Druce case, has been identified by residents of Christchurch (N.Z.) as that of a man who lodged with the Robinsons in 1906.

THE FUTURE OF DRESS IN INDIA.

Is the Dhotie Doomed?

Mr. T. S. Rama Sastri writes in the "Hindustan Review":—Of the many curiosities characteristic of the intellectual man, one is about the future. It is a curiosity which has to remain to the last, however, more or less unsatisfied. The future is always a mystery to us and it "shall we not only never see, but cannot even surmise, and the only problem we can solve in connection with it is that of our own attitude towards its mystery." But the future may resemble the past, and we hope and even venture We cannot depise our intelligence, but at the same time we must be aware of its limitations' We must not presume and must accept failures without despair. The adoption of the Western "cut" of dress by a majority of educated Indians suggests the possibility that India may live, "ere her eyes now lustrous with youth become glazed with age," to see her children of all castes and denominations wear a uniform national dress. India is spoken of now as a nation in the making, and the idea of a common dress for all Indians is no more absurd or utopian than the hope for a "United India." The existing diversity, however is very disconcerting. There are now as many kinds of dress in India as there are kinds of form and feature, scenery and character, caste and religion. A Mussalman has his shirt opening on the left side, a Hindu on the right. A Mussalman's trousers must not go below the ankles. A Parsee lady must have her head rolled up in a bit of white cloth: a Deccan lady must have her "saree" tucked up in a special way, while a Punjabi or a Kashmiri delights in a pair of light trousers. The Telugus and the Oriyas tie their lower cloths in a particular manner, whereas the Tamils simply wrap them round their loins. The ladies of Upper India cover their bodies as completely as possible, while the Malayali women delight in having their breasts exposed. The diversity as regards the head dress of our men is still more conflicting. It ranges from the bare head of the Bengali to the pluming "pagree" of the Punjabi, from the light cap of muslin or silk of the Hindustani to the "sloping roof black hat of the Parsi, a copy of the old discarded Gujarati turban" and the "cartwheel red turban" of the Maharata. Is it possible that these disconcerting diversities will disappear and a common national dress adopted? It is impossible that all people should, in all weathers and circumstances, always dress alike and behave in the same way. But there is nothing absurd in the supposition that one national dress will be adopted by all the members of "Greater India." It is a law of Nature that the stronger nation or community should lead the weaker. Now in India, the educated section of the people have managed to become a distinct community. They have begun with all seriousness to adopt all that is best in the civilization of the West, the contact with which has been a necessary consequence of British rule in India. Their education has enabled them to rise above some of their ancestral customs and superstitions, and in their eagerness to march abreast of the times, they have adopted some of the manners and customs and the dress of their rulers. To-day may be seen many young Indians dressed in trousers and coats, collars and ties, and socks and boots instead of their "dhoties" and "angarakhas" and "sandals." Educated India is the nucleus round which are gathered the different peoples of India and are being welded together to form

A SINGLE NATION.

It seems then not very improbable that the dress adopted by educated India, which is more or less of the Western type, would also be adopted by the people at large in the future.

A dead uniformity is neither possible nor desirable. It is uniformity amidst diversity that is wanted. The Western cut of dress has an undoubted sense, but under that genus come many species or styles. There are different kinds of coats, waistcoats, shirts, and trousers in use among Europeans. But all of them fall under one genus. The styles may differ but the cut is always known as Western. The Indians may adopt the cut and introduce there to as many styles as they like. The fondness of the Orientals for fast colours may give rise to gorgeous neckties and gold laced collars and the old fashioned "angarakhas" may give place to coats of different styles.

Trousers and long coats of the style now adopted commonly by our vakils and socks and shoes may probably be the dress of the future Indian. As for the dress of the head the congress cap or the rolled up "safa" is very becoming and is largely used even now. This may be universally adopted by our men.

Now to the dress of our women. It cannot be denied that the Western cut is not at all suitable here. We cannot afford to dress our women in gowns and blouses. The Parsi and Brahmo ladies in India dress with taste and elegance and their style has come to be much liked by our women in general. The Telugu and Tamil women dress themselves tolerably well, but the Oriyas, as a class, are ill-clad. The Iyengar women dress very prettily.

"The harmonious and artistic blending of many colours in the "sarees" is very graceful and charming, but they have to learn to wear some large" piece of dress over their tiny corslets. Many women in India, specially of the lower castes, do not dress their upper parts properly, and there is a great diversity among the various kinds of female dress in vogue at the present time in India. Some of them do not at all become the fair sex; they are crude and tasteless. "Neither the diaphanous "sarees" of Bengal nor the enormous petticoasts of Rajputana, nor the light trousers and shirts of Mussalman India are commendable. They have all to give way to something which, while not impeding free movement, will add dignity and grace to the wearer." What that something will be exactly it is now difficult to say. Perhaps the type known generally as "Native Christian" will in time display all the different old kinds of female dress in India. The Native Christian dress is elegant, attractive, and not-cumbrous and appears quite becoming the Indian woman, unless it is more "westernised and perverted into stiff corsets and high-heeled shoes." It is at once cheap and attractive, it combines utility with elegance, and may be adopted by women all over India.

SYDNEY AS A NAVAL STATION.

As the result of correspondence which has been proceeding for some months between the Imperial and the Commonwealth Governments, it has been determined that a large amount shall be expended upon the improvement of Sydney as a naval station.

The works will be carried out by the Commonwealth Government, under the supervision of officers to be sent from England, but Australian material and labour solely will be employed. The execution of the works is expected to occupy about three years, and Sydney will thus become the principal British naval station in the Pacific.

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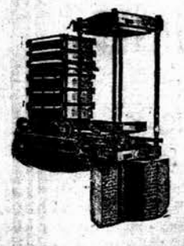

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SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Tournament.

THE final game in the third round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was played last evening before a large crowd of spectators, between the Royal Scots and the Poona Gymkhana. It was a very exciting contest and the teams were well matched. The play could not be called scientific, but the evenness of the contending forces, who disputed every inch of ground, especially at this stage when it meant the semi-finals and final for the victors, made the combat all the more exciting, and the public followed it with the keenest interest.

The Royal Scots, whose combination and tactics yesterday were decidedly superior to those they exhibited on the two previous occasions when they defeated the Royal Field Artillery and the R. I. M. Dockyard in the first and second round respectively, played a clever game but it must be confessed that their forward line is still weak. They won the day, no doubt, but it was due more to their luck and partly perhaps to their training, and not in any way to their superiority over the Poona Gymkhana. Their backs and halves did very good service and it was mainly through their splendid guard that they were not scored against oftener than once.

As to the Poona Gymkhana, one has to own that their play was a little disappointing. After the brilliant games they played against the Elphinstone College and the Northampton Regiment, anything but a defeat in the third round was expected of them. The Royal Scots are no doubt hard nuts to crack, but had the Poona forwards the requisite concerted action amongst them they would certainly have figured in the semi-finals. Although Airy, their right back and skipper played a very skilled game and cleared many a dangerous shot, the looseness in the Poona attacking line was very noticeable and was perhaps accountable, though in a small way, to their defeat.

The play during the first half was very level, though Poona looked to be the faster, while their adversaries appeared to be saving. A goal on each side was the score at the first call of time.

During the second period, it was again a give and take sort of play and every little advantage was strongly contested and though repeated assaults were made, neither flags could be successfully assailed. The match thus resulted in a draw, with a goal each side.

With mutual consent, an extra five minutes each way were allowed and the game was continued. During the opening five minutes the light was against Poona and though on the attack, their shots were always wide. But during the remaining period, Poona clearly appeared to have spent themselves and the Royal Scots had the good fortune to notch two goals in succession, the game thus resulting in a win for the soldiers by three goals to one.

One remark about yesterday's game is necessary, and that is about the attitude of the public. One can understand party spirit and applause, but making a player nervous by derisive cheering does not become the Bombay spectators, who have a proverbial reputation for fair play. This was very apparent in some of the past games, but to-day's offence was more heinous. During the extra five minutes each way, which were allowed, some one amongst the crowd blew a whistle and the game was stopped although a minute still was left. Whoever the offender was, his action was both unjust and unsportsmanlike, to say the least. The incident, of course, cannot be remedied now, but the spectators will do well to act up to their good reputation and forbear from such unseemly conduct.

THE GAME.

From the bully-off, the Scots assumed the offensive at once and J. Wilson's shot resulted in an offside, and Poona invading, Davis' run was stopped by Watson. Poona right wing were on the ball now but their rush was saved by Mackenzie. Scots now took up the ball and Shawcross cleared well but it was not taken up by the centre. Play on the same ground, then Graham had a pretty run but Wilson cleared. Desultory play in midfield and shortly Collins had a good opening but his shots were not hard enough and Rutter easily saved. Poona attacked in turn but were driven back; returning again, Davis was passing well, but Mackenzie relieved. Shortly an easy opening was missed by Ainsworth. Ball was now kept playing about the centre, then a foul against Poona was given, but taking possession of ball Davis' shot was wide. Pressing, Brind shot for goal but Wilson again cleared. Retaining the ball with them, Bremner at a critical moment failed to clear; then Scots rushed with the ball for the opposite end but Airy shot out. Another attack was saved by the same player. Then Brind centered to Heath and as the latter was going for the ball, Wilson rushed forward to clear and both rolled on the ground and Bremner seizing the opportunity shot at the flags amidst applause. Both flags were now visited by turns and a dangerous volley on Poona posts was saved by Rutter. Lucas was now playing well but Collins was rather slack and Airy always on the look out. Then a corner was gained for the Scots and J. Wilson clearing, Henderson shot the equalizing goal. Play in midfield. Score at half time:—

Poona Gymkhana..... 1 goal
Royal Scots ..... 1 goal.

On change of sides, the ball was kept in play in midfield and fouls were frequently given against both the combatants. Then Graham had a run with the ball and centered to Bremner but the latter failed to clear. Another rush for the same flags but Heath missed. A visit to the other end, then Bremner and Heath by skilful passes threatened the soldiers' flags but Wilson coming forward kicked the ball off. Play up and down and a dangerous position cleared by Watson and Airey the opposing backs. Poona made a determined attack now and Heath, finding an easy chance, shot for goal but it went a yard wide. Play now was up the field and down the field and Airey and Wilson defended their respective goals very skilfully. Towards the close, when excitement ran very high, good runs were put in by both the teams, although it looked that they were playing to the gallery, so sensational were the rushes and the saves as quick. At final call of time, no additional score was gained.

Poona Gymkhana ..... 1 goal
Royal Scots..... 1 goal

An extra five minutes were allowed each way to play off the draw. Royal Scots at once attacked and J. Wilson centered skillfully to Collins and he to Lucas, and the latter's shot hit the post. Poona now secured the ball and kept it near the Scots' flags, but, with the light against them, they could not take any advantage.

On change of sides Poona were on the offensive but were driven out, then Heath and Bremner again assailed but Wilson saved. Retaliating, Lucas had a successful shot and Collins shortly added another point. Score:—

Royal Scots ..... 3 goals.
Poona Gymkhana..... 1 goal.

TEAMS.

Poona:—
Goal.—Rutter.
Backs.—MacPherson, Airey (Capt).
Half-backs.—Wislon, Ainsworth, Brind.
Forwards.—Paris, Davis, Heath, Bremner, Graham.
R. Scots:—
Goal.—Wilson.
Backs.—Mackenzie, Watson.
Half-backs.—Evans, Powell, Prior.
Forwards.—Shawcross (Capt.), Lucas, Collins, Henderson, J. Wilson.
Referees.—Messrs. Ward and Wayman.

TO-DAY—SEMI-FINALS.

Jhansi Railway Institute vs. Pioneer Hockey Club, Marine Lines ground.

TO-MORROW.

Royal Scots vs. Grant Medical College, Marine Lines ground.

BOXING.

Sirhind Military Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The Sirhind Military Boxing Tournament, which was to have been held here on the 8th proximo, has been indefinitely postponed.

THE RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

Mr. Wynne has returned to Simla, from the scene of the accident that occurred between Ghaziabad and Dasna, and I am now able to give the following authoritative particulars:—

The accident occurred at 5-54, on the 6th instant, when it was quite light, at a point about 3 miles from Ghaziabad station, on the East Indian Railway, and Dasna station, on the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway.

Two passenger trains, one consisting of 14 coaches, that left Dasna at 5-45, and the other consisting of 12 coaches and 2 goods vehicles, that left Ghaziabad at 5-47, travelling at 40 miles an hour, met at a point where the track is on a curve, and where a clump of trees, on the south side, prevented either driver from seeing the approach of the other.

The engines and the first 6 vehicles of both trains were completely wrecked, and piling up on each other caught fire, owing to the escape of gas from the carriage gas holders. The wind being very high the fire rapidly spread, and the coal on both engines also caught fire.

The Engine staff were killed, being burnt. The European driver, on one engine, was rescued from the coal before it could catch fire, but died as soon as he was extricated.

Of the passengers, it is impossible to say how many were killed and injured; 13 dead bodies were actually found, but a very large number were burnt. The carriages, which were full of people, were wrecked, and the fire spread so rapidly, that any one unable to move was burnt to death. It is estimated that 100 people or so perished. Of the injured 50 were accounted for, but a large number were removed by their friends. One guard was killed, and the remaining three were more or less injured.

The line is a single one and is worked on the tablet system. If properly worked, only one train should have been on the section at the time, duly authorized to run by the driver being in possession of a tablet; actually both drivers had tablets.

The cause of the accident was due to the failure of the tablet machines.

THE SEDITION CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 12.

At Tinnevelly, yesterday afternoon Mr. Wallace, Additional District Magistrate, was engaged in scrutinising the long list of witnesses put in by the defence in Chidambaram Pillay's case.

The Court called upon accused under Section 212, Criminal Procedure Code, to show that H. E. the Governor and other influential witnesses had not been cited for purposes of vexation or delay.

With regard to His Excellency, the accused said he was cited to prove that the so-called authority sanctioning the prosecution in the present case had been granted without His Excellency's knowledge and that certain documents had been ante-dated.

The Court remarked that an order having been passed in Council, it was bound to presume it had received His Excellency's sanction, and that the reasons adduced for citing His Excellency were not sufficient to justify the issue of the process.

With regard to Messrs. Bracken, Coleridge, Waller, Miller and others the accused said it was part of his defence that European merchants at Tuticorin had conspired with the local officers to get him into trouble owing to the heavy loss which the Swadeshi S. N. Company had caused to the B. I. Company, amounting in one year to Rs. 15 lakhs. This was the reason also why a subpœna was asked for to produce the balance sheets of the B. I. Company.

The Court remarked this had no relevancy, as the issue in the case was whether accused delivered seditious speeches.

Accused said it was also part of his case that Mr. Wynch, the Collector, had been influenced by the European merchants and was a tool in the hands of local officers who had a strong motive in bringing the present case against him. Regarding many of the witnesses accused said it would prejudice his defence if the Court insisted at this stage on his disclosing the particular points to prove which these witnesses were cited.

The Magistrate deferred passing orders until to-morrow.

THE DERBY.

KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE THE CHESTER CUP.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events etc., Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

The "Rast Goftar":—The bomb outrage at Muzaffarpur is the outcome of a diabolic conspiracy, secretly hatched and successfully hidden from public notice until it fizzled out through bungling on the part of the principal perpetrators of the crime. Bengali papers of the Extremist section have long been ominously insinuating about some extraordinary feats which would take the world by surprise and show that Bengalis are not after all a cowardly nation as they are often described. Fanaticism is not courage, and if the Babus think that dastardly assaults on innocent people would work up the nation to deeds of heroism and foster manliness in the race, they err in their conception of the attributes which make for courage. The Hindus are always known to the world as a docile, humane and law-abiding nationality, and it would be an evil day for them when they take to such dastardly crimes as have been the curse of all civilized countries. The best Hindu soldiers of India, the Sikhs, Rajputs and the Gurkhas, have not earned their reputation for manly character by perfidious disloyalty to their Government or by treacherous intrigues and cowardly outrages on men in a defenceless state. The Bengalis would only add another slur on their character, which has been often made the target of just and unjust criticisms, by betaking themselves to the creed of anarchism, which history would record first found its entrance in the country through Bengal. Nihilist principles, widely followed would only bring about complete degeneration of the race and its national downfall, and if the Babus must be true to themselves and to the country they love, every patriotic son of Bengal should testify to his sense of horror and unmitigated contempt at the dastardly crime that has been perpetrated at Muzaffarpur. Revelations that have been made since the capture of the culprits of the outrage show that an organized and deep-seated conspiracy was on foot, and it makes one anxious to reflect that the Bengal police should have known practically nothing about it until the confessions of the prisoners and their accomplices unravelled the whole mystery.

The "Gujerati":—The bomb outrage at Mozaffarpur and the subsequent discovery by the Police of an anarchist organization with a regular factory for the manufacture of bombs and other infernal machines is a startling development of the situation in Bengal. Two European ladies and an Indian syce, all of them absolutely innocent, have fallen victims to this dastardly and execrable outrage. It was only the other day that the whole world was thrilled with horror at the assassination of the King and Queen of Portugal and of their eldest son. There have been similar outrages in Europe and America and every time we Indians have condemned them as the blackest stains on western civilisation. But no one ever dreamt that in India any one was going to emulate the example of the west in this matter. But it is the unexpected that happens and that is what has taken place in the present instance. We confess we feel deeply distressed at such brutal development of murderous daring as has been displayed by the perpetrators of the horrible outrage. Such atrocious crimes and conspiracies are so entirely out of harmony with the spirit of oriental religions and philosophy that we can only regard their authors as misguided fanatics whose weak minds have been easily influenced by the doctrines and teachings of European anarchists in the perturbed condition of Bengal.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—An appalling tragedy was enacted last week at Mozafarpur which has made the blood curdle and sent the world of law and order in the country into a deserved outburst of indignation at its chief prompters and perpetrators. It was a most dastardly outrage for which, of course, the extreme penalty of the law will be meted out in due course. Meanwhile two innocent European women have lost their lives and the universal sympathy of the country goes to Mr Pringle Kennedy, the husband, and the father. Bomb outrages till now were unknown in India, but this Mozafarpur tragedy plainly tells us that this method of wreaking political vengeance on the ruling authorities needs to be nipped in the bud by the strong arm of the law. Whatever the condition of a country may be, however ill-governed and however mal-administered, and whatever the chief personage in authority may be whom people are bound by law to obey, call him Emperor or King or President, it is a futile and frantic effort to kill him or his great instruments who may be governing in his name. Political murders and assassinations are the most ancient and barbaric methods of cutting short lives rightly or wrongly supposed to be obnoxious either to a faction or a whole people.

THE AMIR AND THE WAR.

The "Parsi":—Perhaps it brings some slight balm to the wounded feelings of the Amir to observe that he is still sufficiently important to cause a fluctuation in consols and Government paper. The news that there were a good many Afghans in the field with the Mohmands appears to have been taken very seriously in England. Certainly a potentate so absolute as the Amir is represented to be might be expected to prevent, if not the actual drifting away of soldiers of fortune from his territories, anyhow the mobilising of lashkars for the invasion of a friendly country. However, official assurances have been given in England of the Amir's unalterable friendship—and given in good faith, no doubt, though, like Mr. Churchill's promises of home rule and other things, in anticipation of authority. But the war, which seemed likely to be as short as that with the Zakka Khels, is unfortunately, still flickering all along the border. There has been some more fighting but nothing serious. It is said, however, that it is only the presence of the Amir's subjects which enables it to continue, and in these circumstances it could do no harm to request his Majesty to recall his enterprising soldiers.

The "Praja Bandhu":—It was generally believed that the little war on the borders of India with the Mohmand tribe would be only a week's war like its immediate predecessor, but it seems that the forecast is not likely to turn out correct. The events during this week unmistakeably indicate that the affair is not after all going to be quite so tame. It is said that a fairly large number of Afghans variously estimated at from 9,000 to double that figure have joined the insurgent tribesmen with the connivance of the Government of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan. The first part of this statement is probably correct, but the same cannot be said with regard to the Amir of Kabul having a hand in this affair. The latter's refusal to recognise the Anglo-Russian convention and to sign it, which action of his has from his standpoint a certain amount of justification for it, has naturally led the authorities here as well as in England to infer that the Amir has connived at some of his subjects strengthening the hands of the tribesmen fighting against his ally the British. Proceeding on this assumption some of the English papers have made remarks which are more likely to add fuel to the fire than otherwise. His Majesty of Afghanistan although not educated in Western literature is a sagacious ruler and a diplomat as more than one incident during his recent tour in India has clearly shown. Besides this he knows his own strength as well as that of the British Government, and looking to the pleasant relations that have long since subsisted between India and Afghanistan it is not easy to believe that a shrewd ruler of men like Amir Habibulla would break the Agreement and help India's enemies.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—Again where is the tangible evidence to accuse the Amir of bad faith and all the other allegations recklessly hurled against him? It is curious how the British people are blind and how dust is thrown in their eyes by the Jingo Press! These very allegations, without unimpeachable evidence, are sullenly resented by the Amir who, naturally comes to think ill of his allies. Suppose the case in this light. Suppose that the Amir of Afghanistan was as powerful as the British and equally independent. Suppose that he hurled reckless allegations against the British? How would the British receive them? Do we not see how when the German Emperor is accused by the British Press he hurls back defiance; and how when such defiance is hurled he is called the Mailfist and the British Press howls? And what is the aftermath? Bad feeling and bad blood as has been the case half a dozen times since the death of Bismarck. Is not the Amir human. Has he not the ordinary sense of honour of self respect, of good faith, of truth? Are these the monopolies of the virtuous British only? It is easy to imagine how he is hurt when the pyrotechnists and panic manufacturers between them invent all kinds of inflammatory stories from their distraught imagination and level all sorts of base accusations which a monarch like the Emperor William of Germany would not only resent but put to the arbitrament of war! But we regret to have to say that it is always the policy of the Anglo-Indian Press and officials to bully the Amir on such occasions. It is indeed most reprehensible to treat a faithful ally in this spirit when the military, hotly smarting under the gallant warfare of the semi-wild tribes, want come excuse to cover their own defeat.

THE MODERATES AND EXTREMISTS.

The "Indian Spectators":—After the Calcutta discoveries, the Moderates in the Congress will be more anxious than ever to disown any alliance with the Extremists: indeed, many Extremists themselves will sink back in terror from the Frankinstein conjured up by their writings and preachings. The reaction will be wholesome so far as it goes. But the root of the evil is the dangling of self-government colonial or otherwise, before young and impressionable youths as the "goal" to be aspired after; and there will be no peace in the country until all political agitation, Moderate as well as Extremist, purges itself of a conceit which is not intended to be realised in our generation, and which most people affect, merely to reap the gratification of being engaged—or being supposed to be engaged—in something great and patriotic, without sufficiently realising the mischievous consequences of inflaming the imaginations of men with visionary ideals. It is said that the Congress Convention at Allahabad decided to describe self-government within the Empire as the "object," instead of the "goal" of the movement. The discussions which led to this alteration of phraseology have not been made public, but the substitution does not subserve the ends of moderation. A goal is assumed to be more or less distant, whereas the realisation of an "object" may be attempted in the immediate future. Hence, though the moderate programme is on paper somewhat different from Extremist professions, the one affords considerable moral support to the other. Methods are less important than aims. Where similar aims establish a bond of sympathy, difference in methods may create factions, but will not cure the obnoxious features of the acknowledged motives. It is only a few that will venture in any country to handle bombs and deal in dynamite: reckless men who will shoot themselves when caught in shooting others are not plentiful. The well-wishers of the country and the friends of peace and progress have to be careful not to scatter about ideas which will fructify in receptive minds and yield a crop of mischief.

MR. TILAK AND THE DHULIA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The "Gujerati":—Now that the proceedings of the so-called Provincial Conference held at Dhulia are before the public, it is easy to see how Mr. Tilak's professions of his desire to work in a United Congress cannot be relied upon. The convention adopted certain aims and objects as the fundamental basis of the Congress movement. It was therefore complained that the Convention had deliberately excluded certain Indians from the Congress fold But Mr. Tilak will not be prepared to follow ou his line of reasoning in the case of the Conference he and his henchmen engineered at Dhulia by means of vigorous wire-pulling. The Reception Committee originally gave a distinct undertaking that it would not take up contentious resolutions like that of Boycott and that it would adhere to the resolutions of the Calcutta Congress. But Mr. Tilak got the Reception Committee and the Conference to adopt resolutions which went far beyond the scope of the resolutions passed at Calcutta under the presidentship of our "universally revered Dadabhai." If the Convention has no right to exclude any Indian from the Congress, has the "Provincial" Conference any right to exclude Gujarat, Sindh and Bombay by accepting propositions to which they are opposed or of which they disapprove? It makes not the slightest difference that the Convention has once for all laid down its creed which need not be submitted to the vote of the Congress every year and that the Dhulia Provincial Conference has passed a resolution regarding Swaraja which will have to be repeated at every session. Its effect is to exclude all those who disapprove of that resolution. To use Mr. Tilak's words, what right has he to constitute the Provincial Conference on a caste basis? If the Congress constituted by the Convention on the lines of its creed is not 'National,' how his, Mr. Tilak's, Conference 'Provincial'? But one need not expect any consistency in Mr. Tilak's political logic or criticisms.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of the telegrams remaining undelivered at the Bombay Central Office.

From Assangaon G. I. P., to Sunderjee Shamjee care of Moti Hirajee Masjid; from Karachi City, to Topan care of Bhamji Karamsi Dairiathan Gali Davji Pramji Malla; from Mahuva, to Hasanally Koorji care of Khadeck Dossani Pydhonie; from Basti City W M, to Manilal Khcshial Mohalla Kharack care of Janmahomed Seth; from Narsingarh (C I), to Jenakika Bhatia Sandal shop Kot paw Bazaar near Clock Tower; from Karachi City, to Mosa Esmail Ghiwala Chakala Market Road, at Byculla; from Nova Goa, to Pose Pinto Cavel Kalbadevi; from Mandgaon, to Mahadev Malu Magne care of Raghunath Thote Cotton Press; from Mangrol, to Gordhandas Vanoeravan Fort Holichakla Vashi Mohana House; from Nagpur, to Jamsedji Poonawalla Fraser Ice Contractor; from Karachi City, to Manselinho 15 Barrows Lane Babul from Kr City to Abdulamahamud Khadum, Kasaimohomla; from Manora to Defences; from Bundi to Kanji Takarsi; from Hathras to Sarmukhrai Kanbazar; from Calcutta Outram to Surveys Field Seventeen Shahada West Khandesh; from Ms Mannody to Bade; from Udipi to Nasimhabhandari Coffee Hotel, Navoadi Thakurdwar; from Parbhani to Srimal Amolukchand; from Sailu N. to Girdharidas Rada Kishen; from Dacca to Musa Ebrahim, Pydhonee Road; from Chakrata to Vido Colonial Dairy; from Jhansi G. I. P. to Prince S. S. Africa, Victoria Docks; from Visnagar to Vrijlal Hirachand Isory Dalal Kasarachali Manilal Baldes Shop; from Coondapoor to Rayappatimapa Probhu Chowlov No. 16 1st floor Kalbadevi; from Tellicherry to Nayenvecttit Uppicutty Masjid; from Bikoner J. B. to Goshani Domodarlaljee; from Amreli to Nanalal Hirachand Kalbadevi.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A REVIVING CRAFT.

Last autumn a number of ladies well known for their skill in needle-craft, and many of them exhibitors at the Arts and Crafts Exhibitions, banded themselves together for the purposes of furthering the principles of their art by mutual criticism. It was felt that much more might be done in raising the standard of design by having fresh points of view gathered directly from the art world either of pen, pencil, or brush, than in merely sinking their profession into a branch of the kindred arts and crafts. Not that in any way the value of these exhibitions was underrated by the ladies forming the guild, but they decided that their craft was sufficiently individual to stand by itself. Men well known in various sections of the art world Walter Crane, Alfred East, Lewis Day, George Frampton, and Sir Charles Holroyd, have become patrons of the guild, and a committee of five well-known embroideresses, to be elected triennially, will see to all arrangements. Embroideresses who wish to become members will have to submit specimens of their work to a special committee, as there is no intention of admitting persons whose work is not likely to bring credit on the guild or who do not take their art seriously.

ANTIQUITY OF THE ART

Embroidery is the oldest of all the arts. It was long anterior to painting, and was known as early as 1200 B.C. in China. In nearly every country it was regarded as the province of women, save in India, and there, even down to this day, men are the embroiderers. In Egypt embroidery was under the sanction of Isis, and specimens dating back to the Pharaohs are found in the Louvre, where the glories of their red and purple would shame any modern attempt at colour blending. The embroideries of Babylon, Tyre, and Sidon, Phrygia, and Lydia are known to most antiquarians, and the embroidered girdles of the women of Sidon aroused the enthusiasm of Homer. In Europe of the Middle Ages the art had almost reached its zenith, for every great house had its embroiderer. The hangings of bed-room and reception rooms, the upholstery of furniture, the trappings of the knights and the saddles of their horses, and countless other things, were embroidered, and, curiously enough, the "retained" embroiderer was generally—in France, at least—a man, though women must have helped in so small measure in the long and tedious work. Paul de Verona is said to have laboured for twenty-five years on some trappings for Saint-Jean de Florence, and Dalobel, who was embroiderer to Louis XIV., consecrated twelve years of his life to the bed-hangings and furnishings of the Royal sleeping-chamber. In the light of modern impatience, such a length of time spent on such a work seems a most appalling waste, and yet years devoted to the erection of a pile of buildings are regarded with tolerable equanimity. But in those days the earlier art was regarded as of almost equal worth with architecture, painting, and sculpture, and it is only with the passage of years we have lost their point of view. If the guild does anything towards realising its objects, it will restore its craft to a semblance of its earlier dignity.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 12th May 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in transmission. Hrs.	Mt.
Turkey ...	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	...
Teheran ...	12	12	40 p. m.	2	5
Suez	12	1	20 p. m.	2	55

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on land line system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (21-1-08).
Cable Alexandria Larnaca interrupted (30-4-08).
Moulmein route to Siam via Kunburi right (11-5-08).
Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng interrupted (11-5-08).
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bussora (11-5-08).

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Minerals Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	6,000	21,000	.....	27,000
Or per mile of Railway	42	149	.....	191
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	1,00,824	3,22,184	1,942	4,24,950
Total for 17 weeks ...	1,06,824	3,43,184	1,942	4,51,950
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	7,943	44,203	111	52,257
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	56	313	1	370
Total to corresp date do.	90,665	5,35,396	3,782	6,39,342

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 25,257
Do. to date..... „ 1,87,392

A FRENCH Physician, Dr. Sauzeau de Puyberneac, Chief of the Medical Service in the Gabon, has made the interesting discovery that the prickly cactus ("Opuntia vulgaris") has the same effect as petroleum in destroying the larvæ of mosquitoes. If the fleshy leaves of the plant are cut up into pieces and mixed with water a mucilaginous mixture is soon made on the surface of the water which, he says, by preventing the larvæ from breathing destroys them in fifteen to fifty hours, the time depending on the thickness of the mucilage. It also arrests the development of the mosquito eggs which are deposited on the surface of the water. A further advantage is that the cactus leaves also absorb the gases of fermentation in stagnant water. The effect last several weeks, being less immediate but more continued than that of petroleum, and if the application is repeated every month the complete destruction of the larvæ, whose span of life is a fortnight, is certain.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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To the Royal Family
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H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Plemer & Co.
LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—K. Maclure, and Smith & Co.
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This Pipe ensures a Comfortable Smoke whilst driving at any Speed, as the Dome can be adjusted against wind in any direction.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Especially adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, fits, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lange, Medical Publisher, 15 Head Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmawood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Reports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 6. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Mandvee Street.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

MEMBERS are REMINDED that the ANNUAL MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS to the Bombay Hunt will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana TO-DAY at 6-30 P. M. (S. T.)

ALISTER FORBES,
Honorary Secretary.

THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, held on the 21st day of April 1908, was confirmed as a special Resolution at the Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 12th day of May, 1908 :—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

EKNATH R. KHOTE,
Chairman.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
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Bombay, 13th May, 1908.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1908.

SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMONDS.

A CRISIS having occurred in the South African Diamond Fields and the output having been restricted, it is seriously suggested that the price should be reduced as, if that were agreed upon, more money than ever would be laid out in the production. This is a proposition which may be viewed from various standpoints, that of the purchasers of diamonds not being the least important. The happy possessors of good stones which have cost them enormous sums of money would naturally not like to find their possessions decreased at one fell swoop and diamonds made so cheap and so common that every middle-class lady might bedeck herself with them with impunity while her husband wears a massive ring and huge studs in his front. Gems which now are set in the tiaras and pendants of the fairest and the wealthiest would at once be torn out of their setting and thrown upon an already glutted market. The Socialist would no doubt rejoice that the rich had been deprived of at least a part of their heritage and that his wife as well as the duke's could sport a flashing gem. The ultimate effect upon the eye-sight of the public might safely be left to the oculist, who doubtless would reap a large fortune and thus for each one who suffered by the cheapening of diamonds there would be another benefited. Thus a redistribution of wealth—to some extent, if a very small extent—might be brought about. But the owners of diamonds above the ground and diamonds below the ground, diamonds cut and uncut will have something more to say before the decision to cheapen the gems shall be irrevocably taken.

So many interests being involved, it is but to be expected that the matter has been discussed in the press though the Diamond Field "Advertiser," fearful lest any public scare shall result from misunderstanding and force down the market, warns its readers that in the present condition of the diamond market public controversy can do no possible good. As an illustration our contemporary mentions that late advices from London state that the publication of rumours regarding the deadlock with the Premier Mine had an immediate deleterious effect on the market. Clients were beginning once more to nibble, but the moment it became known that fresh trouble was in the air all negociations were broken off and the leading members of the trade were inundated with anxious enquiries from all parts of the world. Our contemporary urges that it is to the restoration of confidence in the ability of the Diamond Syndicate and the producers to regulate the market that they must look first and foremost for their salvation, for it observes "the attempted interference of fussy outsiders in the present crisis is as if the passengers of a ship, encountering the full force of a hurricane, were to send one abusive deputation to the Captain on the bridge, urging him to alter the vessel's course." There seems to be something in this, as also in the contention that a sudden break in prices as recommended by the unthinking and ill-informed would deal a blow to the mining industry from which it would take years to recover. Yet, as we have said, there is a strong contingent of shareholders in the diamond mines who are anxious to increase the output and lower the price, notwithstanding the holders of stocks of diamonds which have been bought and paid for at prices which any alteration now would result in heavy and even ruinous losses.

Interested persons speculate as to what Mr. Rhodes would have done in the crisis. Mr. Rhodes's policy was to obtain the highest prices that the Syndicate were able and willing to pay. He quite realised that the Syndicate in their own interests would not fix prices higher than the market could bear. After the death of Mr. Rhodes his policy was continued by his successor. The Premier Company only began to produce on a grand scale at the beginning of 1907. It is argued by some that the De Beers Company should have thereupon slowed down and left the Premier Company to do most of the business. If this had been done it is shown that the directors would have been accused of taking the bread out of the mouths of the people of Kimberley. But what was actually done was to supply that demand without forcing sales and, in proof of this, says that Kimberley paper, "we have that striking fact that the stock of blue ground has been increased during the last few years from four millions to ten million loads of which more than two and a half millions were added to the reserve during the last financial year. Thus the output could easily have been very much larger than it actually was." One critic, bent on cheap diamonds, asks why, if Mr. Rhodes could pay handsome dividends in 1897 with diamonds at 26s. 10d. per carat, the directors of the De Beers Company cannot be satisfied with 26s. 10d. and pay handsome dividends now. The answer is that in 1907 it cost the De Beers Company 8s. 4d. to produce each carat from the De Beers and Kimberley mines. In 1907, owing to the operation of various causes the cost of production per carat from the same mines had risen to 27s. The rise of values has not been as arbitrary as is sometimes supposed. It has, on the contrary, been largely influenced by the enhanced cost of production. In point of fact, while the cost of producing these diamonds has been trebled in the last ten years, the price has only been increased two and a half times. As regards the present situation, and the demand that the poor workman shall have his living wage, and let the shareholders do the waiting, that is precisely what the shareholders are doing? They gave up their realised profits to keep the mines going just as they cheerfully went without their dividends during the siege, in order that the De Beers' employes might receive full pay, while mining operations were at a complete standstill. It would suit the Syndicate better if production were stopped altogether; since owing to the greatly diminished demand there are ample diamonds on hand to satisfy the world's requirements for some time to come. Although, for obvious financial reasons, slowing down was imperative, the De Beers Company are still spending more money on the production of diamonds than they were when diamonds were much cheaper. But the situation, we are assured, will shortly right itself.

A GREAT BENGAL EDUCATIONIST.

By the death of Father Eugene Lafont at Darjeeling after a long and painful illness, a long career of singular usefulness to Bengal and the country generally has come to an end. The late Father was in his seventy-first year, not a very great age; but there is reason to believe he died a martyr to his love for this country which he would not leave for Europe, though he had warnings latterly that further stay would prove fatal. The Order of the Jesuits to which he belonged is widely known for its disinterested and unselfish work, especially for education. But Father Lafont was eminent even among Jesuits for his disinterested efforts on behalf of education in Bengal where he will be remembered for long for his beneficent work. India owes much, it is well known, to missionaries. But Bengal owes a special debt of gratitude to them for the labours of such men as the Serampore Missionaries, Carey, Ward and Marshman, as Duff and several others. These men did much for Bengali literature and language, in fact they may be said to have created modern Bengal, which thus owes its existence to British Rule and the missionaries. Protestant missionaries have been long busy in the field which Clive and Warren Hastings opened. But the Catholic Church was not much behind. The Jesuits who had won their early laurels for the faith in India, especially under the Portuguese, renewed their efforts in modern India under the English. Education has been their great field here as elsewhere, and India has much benefited by their zeal in this good cause side by side with their Protestant brethren, though independently of them, they have laboured in this fruitful field of education, and though, like them, too, they cannot claim as much direct result to their faith as could be wished, they have indirectly done much good by undermining ignorance on which mainly popular superstitions rest.

Their great centre of energy has been St. Xavier's College at Calcutta, which from the days of Archbishop Stein has been a great power in education. With this College Father Lafont's name has been closely identified, for he worked for it and in it during his entire Indian career of 43 years; and now he dies as he desired so ardently in its service. He was Rector of his College for two terms, separated from each other by a generation, first in 1871 and again in 1901. At a very young age he attained a high proficiency in the sciences, especially physics, and had a brilliant career before him in Europe, where he had every chance of making a name for original scientific research. But he preferred to come to India and to labour not for his own fame but for the masses. He had his reward; for though he is not famous for any brilliant scientific discovery as he might have been had he stayed in Europe, his name is a household word in Bengal among all educated natives. Already a quarter of a century ago, Sir Richard Temple, writing about the prominent men of his time in India, said from his experience as the ruler of Bengal that "one of the best teachers of physical science in the country was the Reverend Father Lafont, who was much esteemed by the non-Christian natives as a secular instructor." The Solar Observatory which he founded in connection with his College has already been fruitful of very good work in astronomy and the observations made there are found useful by astronomers all over the world. This, along with the physical laboratory which he also founded, will be his best monument. But Father Lafont, did not reserve his recondite scientific knowledge for serious and advanced students alone; he freely popularised it among the people, and these popular efforts were greatly appreciated. Being a French Belgian, he had the innate vivacity of a Frenchman and also the skill for which French scholars and scientists are famous, of presenting their recondite labours in a form easily understood by the masses. He may be said to have given to the Bengali mind the bent for science which it sadly needed. Missionaries generally foster only a love for literature and sometimes of history; but Lafont was almost unique in his exertions for infusing a taste for science. His career in Bengal commenced a little after that of Dr. Duff terminated in 1863 by his retirement, and he may be said to have worthily filled the place of that great Scotch missionary in the Bengal educational world for the last two generations.

THE FAMINE RETURNS.

UNFORTUNATELY the famine returns again show an increase in the number of persons on relief and, with the added 38,139 persons who came forward for help, the total number on relief last week was 1,418,628. By far the greater part of these are in the United Provinces where the number is 1,199,569, an increase of slightly over four thousand on the previous week. Madras alone shows a decrease, and that of only the insignificant number of twelve, which practically means no improvement. In Bengal the numbers have increased by fifteen thousand and now total nearly forty-two thousand, and in Bombay an increase of over four thousand has brought the total up to ten thousand. It is noteworthy that in the Panch Mahals alone is the number of persons on works considerable. Here it is two thousand six hundred and ninety, and in West Khandesh one hundred and forty-eight. In the other districts all relief is gratuitous. Under this category Ahmednagar heads the list, the number being three thousand, and Sholapur, as usual, appears badly with one thousand seven hundred. West Khandesh is only a few hundreds short of this number, while Nasik and Poona, especially the latter, have fared better than in some recent years. In the Deccan and Kathiawar there is a shortage of water for irrigation purposes and Surat makes a similar complaint. Given a little rain, matters will improve considerably in this Presidency and there does not seem much likelihood of the numbers on relief increasing very largely before the not far distant monsoon makes its appearance.

THE Viceroy entertains the members of the Factory Commission to dinner at Simla on the 28th instant.

POSTAL clerks at Calcutta, at a meeting held on Sunday last, requested the Presidency Postmaster to grant them the increased pay and promotion, sanctioned by the Director-General, according to seniority.

THERE was a great gathering of cragsmen in the Lake district this Eastertide, and strong parties from Wasdale Head, Buttermere, Coniston, and Langdale stormed most of the principal climbs around Scawfell. Great End and Pillar Rock, and Napes Ridge, had many visitors. Except on the northern precipices, where there was a little snow in the gullies, the rock was dry and climbing agreeable.

THE death is announced of Mr. Benjamin Stimpson, of Park Farm, Bexley, one of the most prominent Norfolk agriculturists. Mr. Stimpson, whose age was seventy-one, was a renowned judge of horses, cattle, and sheep, and frequently officiated in the ring at Royal shows. He bought cattle for the Royal Farm at Windsor for Queen Victoria, and also for the King, and farmed twelve hundred acres in Norfolk.

THE exodus of emigrants from America returning to their homes in the Near East through Switzerland has been unprecedented during the past few weeks. Most of these people are of the working classes, who have been unable to obtain work in America, and at least half of them are penniless. The largest numbers are Hungarians, and Rumanians, while Serbs, Austrians, Bulgarians, and Russians are well represented. A huge wooden building has been erected at Bucks on the Swiss-French frontier, to shelter the immigrants temporarily, and a similar building is being constructed at Basle. The Swiss authorities are at their wit's end to cope with this ever-increasing return traffic.

OUR BERLIN LTTEER.

GERMAN PRINCES AND AUSTRIA.

HYpo-Modern Artists.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, APRIL 23.

Our cheerful and merry-making City has been the scene of many a grand spectacle during the sixty years of the present Emperor's reign; but it is admitted on all sides that everything of this kind will be thrown into the shade by the Act of Homage offered by the German reigning Princes under the leadership of the Kaiser to the respected Sovereign of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy on May 7th.

This unparelleled ceremony has a double significance as a political manifestation and as an act of good fellowship and personal esteem. The Catastrophe of 1866 meant a separation of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy from the German Federation founded at the Congress of Vienna in 1815: in fact this Federation was dissolved and four years afterwards the present German Empire was founded. The dream of Arndt's poem on the German's Fatherland stretching from the German Ocean to the Adriatic Sea was definitely to be given up after such a crisis. Germany was politically organised within narrow limits than those of the Federation of 50 years ago. But while the rivalry of the two prevalent powers, Prussia and Austria, destined the old Federation to political inactivity, after the painful operation a close attachment between the old antagonists sprung up that found expression in the alliance of 1879 and has proved of the greatest consequence for the political state of the World even beyond the boundaries of Europe. This long standing friendship could not be better symbolised than by the unanimous resolution of the crowned heads of Germany to pay this act of homage to the Emperor of Austria-Hungary and by the hearty approval of this step by all nationalities concerned.

Hand in hand with this political demonstration goes the testimonial of personal estimation. It is rendered to the venerable patriarch who has in his long and eventful career experienced many a sad bereavement and as dire adversities of fate as they seldom fall to the fate of man. This homage is meant as a source of joy and of forgetfulness towards the frowns of fortune. It was especially called for, because the Emperor of Austria-Hungary always showed his heart-felt sympathy with the destinies of the German nation and its Imperial House. That despite his high age he personally attended the ceremony of the coming of age of the German Crownprince is still gratefully remembered throughout Germany. In Austria it gives special satisfaction that the coming of so many German sovereigns proves that the Emperor under whose reign the Dual Monarchy was separated from the Faterland is still so to speak recognized as the senior head of the fraternity of German princes.

Thus Vienna is in joyful expectance of the most imposing act in the long series of Jubilee celebrations before us.

THE PICTURE EXHIBITION OF THE BERLIN SESSION.

The question that always suggests itself when the avowedly "modern" and "hypermodern" Artists of the Berlin Secession open their Exhibition refers to the problem whether a way out will at last be found from the obvious "cul-de-sac" into which this "modern" style of painting lost itself. There can be no doubt among impartial critics that the present Exhibition answers this question again in the negative.

At the first glance at these rows of paintings one is struck with the impression that these artists work for nothing but for exhibitions. Their sole object is in the beginning of their career to attract attention at these exhibitions and to be talked of as remarkable painters. Then from their notoriety they expect the orders of fashionable patrons and fame in the leading circles of Connaisseurs. The consequence is that they try by all means to overreach their competitors and to bluff the public; solidity of their artistic work, good taste and refined art being not even secondary considerations but entirely left out of sight. Thus the daring of these "masters of art" has gradually reached a point of extravagance in the choice of their subjects and in the carelessness of execution that we are sorely offended by such audacity. As well the human body, as most objects of nature such as clouds, trees and rocks are whimsical caricatures and nothing else. From the origin of the whole movement it was not to be expected that colour effects would compensate us for the decay of drawing, for they started from the observation that direct light dissolves every distinction of colour. Even those who are inclined to give them the greatest credit for this discovery, now admit that that is no consolation for the lamentable loss of form, sobriety, tact and lucid composition by which the Academic style of painting used to excel.

The effect of such an Exhibition would be imbearable if there were not some antiquated representatives of former days left over. This time it is a comprehensive Collection of the works of the late Wilhelm Leibl that serves as a redeeming feature. Leibl was a painter with little power of imagination and joined the Secession because he insisted on the principle that life like reality was all in fine art. He was of peasant origin, lived among Bavarian peasants and painted almost nothing but peasants and their surroundings. But he had still the professional tradition of good workmanship and that gives him some merit like that of the Flemish artists of the second rank. Even so one is inclined to think that the Committee responsible for this Exhibition by this Leible Collection wanted to make the ludicrous inferiority of the Modern School all the more impressive. By going from the Leible room into those reserved to the up to date masters of the Secession one believes to be suddenly transferred from a world of serious Art to one of mere show and impudent bluff. Fortunately the few modest paintings to be found here and there are gaining attention by their rarity among their noisy competitors. The artist of the Munish "Fliegende Blatter" Herr Adolf Oberlander with his quiet humourous paintings stands foremost among this class. The Dutchmann Jan Veth surprises us in these surroundings by the painstaking laboriousness of his work, though a certain prosaic dryness accounts for his membership of the Secession. By solid work the representations of vegetable life by the Berlin painter Ludwig Bartning prove also that the style of the Secession is not blindly adopted by all exhibitors.

The less is said of the newest productions of the leaders of the Secession the better. Leistikow with his landscapes of the Grunewald and the Alp mountains, Max Liebermann with his careless sketches, Louis Corinth, Max Slevogt and Max Beckmann represent the state of decay to which this school of Secessionists has come. Still worse are the paintings of the most modern French "masters" such men as Vuillard and Maurice Denis. If they wish us to accept their canvass filled with patches of colour but lacking any meaning as inspirations of a higher flow of art, we are bound to say, that any piece of a decent carpet produces the same effect of coloured symmetry. It is appalling that the self-portrait of the unfortunate Van Gogh is also exposed to view as it evidently betrays the symptoms of insanity to which he became a victim. What the Norwegian painters Edvard Munch and Werenskjold have contributed, is merely a farce of decorative art.

The only consolation in this state of decay as regards Secessionistic Art is the conviction that the disease has now become so evident that it cannot last much longer. Moreover the few works of sculpture and of architecture are standing on a much higher level. Especially the great task of building practical and agreeable edifices for business purposes may be the rescue of the modern school attempted to replace the eternal rules of form by arbitrary whims of their misguided fancy and crying down all criticism by violent noise and invectives.

NOTES.

Important concession to the American Life Assurance Companies in Germany.—In the United States permission has been given to the Insurance Companies on account of the financial crisis at the end of the year to change the usual method of appraising their assets. Of the marketable shares in their possession they were allowed to enter in their Balance Sheets not the Stock Exchange quotations of December 31st, 1907, the day of making up their accounts, but an average value of the whole year arrived at by adding the prices ruling on the first of each month to the rate of the last Balance Sheet and dividing the whole by thirteen. Now, the German Commercial Code in its article 261 expressly prescribes, that bonds and shares are only to be calculated for purposes of making up the annual accounts at their market value on the day of closing the accounts or below that value. Nevertheless in this case the Imperial Office for superintending the private insurance Companies doing trade in Germany has an act of grace dispensed with this obligation in favour of the American Life Insurance Companies. The consideration was that only one method of calculation could reasonably be adopted in all their Reports, and that the American Office of superintending private insurances may implicitly be trusted that under the present circumstances this method of calculation is justifiable. For the German Life Assurance Companies the same privilege could not be granted by the Home authorities on account of that article 261 of the Commercial Code.

Price reductions in the German Electrical Industry. When during the last few years metals went up in prices by heaps and bounds, the Association of German Electric Firms determined to quote in their price lists their usual charges and to add the additional charge on account of the high prices of metals in a certain percentage for every kind of manufactured goods. In some articles, such as Dynamo-electric machines, Transformers and Motors the additional charge occasionally went up to 20 per cents. of the original price. Now, as the prices of metals have gone down again to more normal quotations, the Association determined to give up this additional charge column and to quote the whole price again in a lump sum. Practically speaking the prices of most electric wares returned to their old prices as before the boom in raw metals.

I. ASCH.

ADMINISTRATION OF PAPUA.

The Land Scandals.

PUNISHMENT OF OFFICIALS.

The Prime Minister, says a Melbourne Telegram, having secured further information from Judge Murray, Acting Administrator of Papua in regard to the land cases in Papua, has come to a definite decision. This has been embodied in the following memorandum addressed to Judge Murray :—"I am still somewhat at a loss to account for what appears to be the disparity of the punishment in these cases, but am unwilling to differ from the Acting Administrator and the Executive Councillors who are acquainted with all the local circumstances and all persons concerned, and who had the opportunity of hearing the evidence."

Mr. Drummond will be allowed to resign and the punishment in Mr. Pinney's case is varied so that the reduction to be made in his salary is increased from £25 to £50. Mr. Ardlie is to be summoned to appear before the Executive Council on a charge of attempting to evade the order of the Executive Council of December 24, 1907.

Mr. Drummond is the Chief Government Surveyor in Papua, Mr. Pinney is a draughtsman in the Land Department, and Mr. Ardlie is a field surveyor.

When the original report was received from Papua, the Prime Minister, before taking action, detailed above wrote to the Acting Administrator of Papua (Judge Murray) for further information. This came to hand on April 23. Judge Murray then explained that he regarded Mr. Drummond and another man who is not a Government officer as the leading spirits of the whole affair. At the meeting of the Executive Council, Mr. Musgrove being away ill and Mr. Campbell on leave, all agreed it would be unnecessary to be harsh. Mr. Ardlie was not a member of the original syndicate, and he evidently thought he was doing no harm in following the example of his official superior. He (Judge Murray) looked on him as an honest man who had fallen into bad company and became mixed up in shady transactions more by accident than by design. Judge Murray goes on as follows :—"Mr. Musgrove authorises me to state that he agrees with the above. Mr. Champion states: 'I consider no punishment should be inflicted on Messrs. Drummond, Ardlie, and Pinney on the main charge, as the offence was committed openly with the knowledge of the Commissioner of Lands. It was unintentional, and arose from a misunderstanding as to the difference between a company and a syndicate.' Mr. Smith states: 'I am convinced that neither Messrs. Drummond, Pinney, nor Ardlie had any intention of evading the Executive Council order. Messrs. Pinney and Drummond were informed they could hold shares in land companies, and I feel sure they had no intention of going beyond the scope of that permission. Both Messrs. Drummond and Pinney informed me before the Land Board meeting that while they had no interest in the applications of Messrs. Watt and McAlpine they had promised to take shares if a company were formed to take over the plant and lease, and I informed them that their statement would be laid before the Executive Council. If, however, Mr. Drummond is considered guilty of evading the order of the Executive Council, there can be no doubt that Pinney and Ardlie are equally guilty." Mr. Smith went on to explain that Mr. Pinney's action, however, showed a culpable want of appreciation of his position, and this was why he assented to the proposal to reduce his salary."

ENGLISH GIRL'S DESPAIR.

A correspondent, writing from Algiers, states that on Easter Sunday, while in a public park, he saw a beautiful fair-haired English girl sitting alone and looking very sad. Presently he heard a shot, and on turning round saw the girl lying on the ground with a smoking revolver in her right hand. She had shot herself in the chest.

He immediately took her in his motor-car to the English Hospital at Mustapha, where it was found that the girl's condition was not serious. She begged to be allowed to die.

The girl is the daughter of an English resident in Algiers, and, it is said, has met with disappointment in a love affair.

SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM DENS.

ALARM IN HONGKONG.

Monopolists' Claims to Compensation.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION PROBABLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Opium resolution passed in the House of Commons has alarmed the Hongkong monopolists, who expect to lose two-thirds of their business and threaten to claim compensation for breach of agreements, still running for twenty-two months.

The Colonial Secretary at Hongkong has conferred with the opium farmers, with a view to ascertaining the eventual loss.

The question of compensation was not mentioned. He indicated the probability of legislation to carry out the Imperial instructions.

LONDON, MAY 12.

President Roosevelt has sent a message to the House of Representatives urging the vote of an appropriation for the participation of the United States in the International Commission to investigate the opium traffic in the Far East.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAUL.

Visit to the King.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Prime Minister of Nepaul and his suite had an audience of the King to-day, at Buckingham Palace.

One hundred men of the Coldstream Guards formed the guard of honour.

His Majesty the King wore a Field Marshal's uniform, with Indian Orders.

Lord Morley made the presentations.

LONDON, MAY 12.

After the audience with His Majesty, the Dewan of Nepaul called on the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family.

AUTUMN SESSION FOR PARLIAMENT.

Definite Announcement by the Premier.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Mr. Asquith, in the House of Common this evening, said that an Autumn Session was inevitable, but he was unable to give any date.

THE NEW MEMBER FOR DUNDEE.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Mr. Winston Churchill took his seat in the House of Commons amid the cheers of the members.

THE BIG MOTOR-CAR RACE.

Americans Claim Lead.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The American Motor-Car Paris Race has arrived at Tokio and proceeded to Vladivostock, which is the rendezvous for a new start. The Americans claim the lead by 1,200 miles.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITIES BILL.

Second Reading Adopted.

DETAILS OF THE PROPOSAL.

LONDON, MAY 12.

In the House of Commons, last night, the second reading of the Irish Universities Bill was adopted by 344 votes against 31. The minority consisted of Irish Unionists and Nonconformist Radicals.

The Bill provides for the conversion of Queen's College, Belfast, into a University and for the establishment of a University at Dublin, with three branches at Cork, Galway and a new College at Dublin. The existing Royal University is to be dissolved, but the scheme does not affect Trinity College.

THE SHIPBUILDING DISPUTE.

Tentative Settlement Arranged.

LONDON, MAY 12.

As the result of further conferences between Mr. Churchill and delegates of the shipbuilders and men yesterday, a settlement was concluded subject to a ballot of the men which will take place in a fortnight.

NEW PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

Sir Charles Mathews Appointed.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Sir Charles Mathews has been appointed Public Prosecutor.

MACEDONIAN REFORM.

Russia's Vague Reply.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 12.

Russia has replied to Sir Edward Grey's last note regarding Macedonia, but the reply is not of a definitive character.

The two Governments are discussing the matter.

DECREASING BIRTH-RATE.

Lowest Record Last Year.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Last year's birth-rate in Great Britain was the lowest on record, namely, 26·3 per thousand.

THE PRETORIA RESOLUTIONS.

General Dissatisfaction.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Cape Colony and Transvaal press is now echoing Natal's dissatisfaction with the unification resolutions passed by the Pretoria Conference, the chief objection being the proportionate instead of equal representation of the different colonies at the proposed National Convention.

THE YUNNAN REBELLION.

French Connivance Denied.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The report that the Yunnan rebels are acting with the connivance of the French is authoritatively denied in Paris.

On the contrary, it is affirmed that the Tongking authorities have assisted the Chinese in every way by disarming and interning revolutionaries who have crossed the frontier.

CHINA AND TIBET.

Dalai and Tashi Lamas' Visit to Peking.

LONDON, MAY 12.

A telegram to the "Times" from Peking states that the expected visit of the Dalai Lama and Tashi Lama is exciting interest.

The Dalai Lama, who is residing five days' journey from Peking, has sent greetings to the Foreign Ministers in Peking, notably to the American and German representatives. The latter has sent him the Kaiser's portrait.

The correspondent adds that China is planning to extend her authority in Tibet and eventually to reconstitute it a Chinese province.

The Tashi Lama will probably come via Calcutta and will be received with great honour.

SOCIALISTS IN PARIS.

Notable Municipal Defeat.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Socialists have suffered a notable defeat in the Paris municipal elections. This is regarded largely as evidence of public disgust with anti-militarism.

BETTING IN AMERICA.

Total Prohibition in Columbia.

LONDON, MAY 12.

A telegram from Washington states that Congress has passed a Bill prohibiting betting in the district of Columbia. The prohibition includes dwellings as well as race-courses.

THE CHESTER CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 12.

The following is the latest betting on the Chester Cup. Race run to-day, 13th May:—

7 to 1 Asticot.
7 to 1 Mrs. Lyons.
10 to 1 Eurotas.
10 to 1 Saint Ollalia.
12 to 1 Torpoint.
12 to 1 Glacis.
100 to 6 Wise Mason.
20 to 1 The rest.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.

Victim to Depressing Weather.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 12.

Another man of the Manchester Regiment, quartered in the Trimulgherry Entrenchment, has committed suicide. It appears, that Private Taylor, the man in question, went into his bath-room, and inflicted terrible wounds on his throat, causing death.

An inquest was held by the Cantonment Magistrate, Major Wake, and a verdict of temporary insanity was returned. The very depressing weather in Secunderabad is said to have led Taylor to commit the rash act.

CHOLERA AT JHERRIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

A telegram from Jherria, dated May 11th, says that a severe storm passed over Jherria last evening, which it is hoped will have a beneficial effect on the health of the district. Cholera, however, has not abated. The death is reported from the disease of Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Bone, whose loss is much felt in the district.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

PUNITIVE FORCE SANCTIONED.

Mullahs Active.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

General Willcocks yesterday received the "jirgas" of the Gandab, Kamalia, Halimjais and Pindiali Mohmands at Shabkadr, but dismissed them as not representing the tribe as a whole. Mullahs are again preaching a "jehad" in Bajaur, and the Mad Fakir is active in Upper Swat, but Nawagai and Dir are opposing them and the Khan Khel "jirga" have issued a counter proclamation. The Afridi "jirga" on Friday decided not to rise against the British unless themselves invaded, and they announced they would fine anyone making trouble in Tirah.

Major Godfrey is reported to have met the Khan of Dir, to whom he conveyed a commendatory message from the Viceroy in acknowledgement of the service done by the Dir levies in guarding the Panjkora bridge.

SIMLA, MAY 12.

Nothing fresh to-day from the frontier.

The Secretary of State has now formally sanctioned the despatch of a punitive expedition into the Mohmand country, and reports from Peshawar state that an immediate start is being made. General Willcocks' force, to which the task has been entrusted, consists of the three brigades under Generals Anderson, Barrett and Ramsay. These were detailed some time ago for the purpose, and are already mobilised and upon the border. The composition of the brigades and staffs is that notified in the "Gazette of India" of the 2nd instant, subject to any changes that General Willcocks may find it desirable to make in consequence of cholera which has been reported amongst some of the European troops at Shabkadr.

Colonel Birdwood goes as Chief of General Willcocks' staff.

The tribes upon the immediate border have sent in "jirgas" and expressed themselves as friendly, but the upper valleys are held by clans which have defied the paramount power. The Afghan Mohmands having withdrawn, it may be hoped that the area of the operations will be restricted, but it is not yet possible to say how far it may be necessary to proceed, as this will necessarily depend upon subsequent events. The fighting strength of the Mohmands has been roughly estimated at eighteen thousand men, but the Halimzai and Pindiali sections having submitted, "the lashkars" likely to be encountered should be very much smaller, and there is now no reason to expect any general participation of the neighbouring tribesmen. The Mohmands have proved themselves in the past a less enterprising enemy than the Zakka Khel, but the distances are considerable and the scarcity of water adds considerably to the difficulties to be overcome.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 12.

The Mad Mullah is again making efforts to win over the Mohmands, Salarzais, Charharmungir and other Bajaur tribes. It is not yet known whether his efforts have met with any success. Nawagai, Dir and Swat are loyal and are concerting measures to checkmate the Mullahs. The Khan Khel "jirga" issued a proclamation that the Sartor fakir's programme is opposed to the doctrines of Islam and calculated to harm the people, and that they will have nothing to do with it.

Some Upper Swat tribes are reported to have put the Sartor fakir under supervision to prevent his moving. The Gandab and Kandli Halimzais and Pindiali Mohmands were received by General Willcocks at Shabkadr on 10th May.

The Afridis have definitely decided not to rise against the British unless the latter first break the peace with them. They have also decided to fine any one making mischief in Tirah. All is quiet in the frontier and no military operations have taken place.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent from Peshawar telegraphing on the 11th May says that the first brigade is now encamped along a grove of trees about a mile from Shabkadr, the third brigade about a mile further on the road to Michni, while the second brigade are on their way out. A start will probably be made in a day or two.

Colonel Birdwood, Chief of Staff, arrives to-morrow.

It is quite cool in camp, nor is there a plague of flies. Cholera has declined and appears to be dying down. As the Guides had a case or two of cholera lately, the 55th Sikhs will take their place in the second brigade.

There is no news from over the border.

LATER.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—All was quiet on the Mohmand border this morning, there being no enemy in sight. Further on in tribal territory some excitement is reported amongst the Mohmand sections and "jirgas" have been held with a view to deciding on the plans for resistance. The Sartor fakir, who was at Charbagh on 10th May, has since moved down to the neighbourhood of Mangalor. He is endeavouring to stir up trouble in lower Swat, but the local maliks state that they will oppose his advance whilst the Political Agent is holding the Swat levies in readiness.

MAGISTRATE KILLED BY NITRIC ACID.

Accused before the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

The case against the three Mahomedans, charged with causing the death of the Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, by throwing nitric acid on him, concluded at the High Court Sessions to-day. The jury disagreed, five being for acquittal and four against.

The Judge discharged the jury and ordered a fresh trial.

THE ANARCHIST CONSPIRACY.

Magisterial Enquiry Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

The Magisterial inquiry into the bomb case, which was to have commenced at Mozufferpore to-day, has been postponed.

Resolutions denouncing the Mozufferpore bomb outrage, and expressing sympathy and condolence with Mr. Kennedy, were passed at meetings held at Manikganj, Murshidabad, Dacca and other places; the resolutions also call upon Government to put down all such lawless acts and anarchical movements, with a prompt and firm hand.

A strong rumour is current to the effect that an attempt was made to search the house of a Rajah at Bally on Sunday last; but as the police could not produce a warrant, the Raja declined to permit the search.

The European Defence Association held a meeting, last evening, to consider what assistance the European community could give Government at the present moment. It was resolved to address Government on the various elements of the situation.

Three sets of premises were searched last night, situated in Sikdarpara and Kalighat. It is apparent that the movements of the police are now carefully watched. The result of the raid was the discovery of a number of documents, in an unused room, and two or three cartridges. The police are observing great reticence.

The Calcutta police, assisted by a strong body of European constables and the Bengal police, raided what was supposed to be another bomb factory, in a garden house in Bhowanipura last night. As the party neared the house, two explosions were heard, probably warning signals. Two "Statesman" reporters, who went with the search party, left, as it commenced to rain and grew dark, and the lightning flashed. The outcome of the raid is not yet known.

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

The six men arrested in the supposed pharmacy in Harrison Road, in connection with the bomb case, were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to-day, when Mr. Eardley Norton, Bar.-at-Law, appeared for the Crown and made a lengthy speech, saying the accused had conspired against Government, and in order to gain their ends, did not stop at manslaughter.

Inspector Hamilton and Chimdulalji, the man in charge of the supposed pharmacy, were examined and the case was adjourned.

Bishnupada Sen, printer and publisher, "Bande Mataram," was arrested at Chanditola, near Sirampore, last evening, and placed this morning before the Commissioner of Police, who ordered him to be placed before the Magistrate under section 124(a), Indian Penal Code. This arrest was made in consequence of the raid on the "Bande Mataram" office last Sunday. The man arrested at Serampore has confessed to being one of the Calcutta conspirators, but declines to implicate others.

The man arrested at Khulna also confessed. Both were sent to Alipore for trial.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Viceroy's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

The following telegram was addressed yesterday by the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—

There was little rain during the week, except in Madras and Eastern Bengal and Assam. In the United Provinces there has been an increase of 22,000 in numbers on relief works, but this is confined to a few districts, and numbers on gratuituous relief are decreasing. In view of the approach of the cultivating season steps are being taken to substitute village work for large public works. In other provinces the conditions are unchanged, but demand for relief continues to increase, the rise in numbers being greatest in Orissa. The total number of persons in receipt of relief in thousands are—In Bengal, 42; United Provinces, 1,200; the Punjab, 1; the Central Provinces, 27; Bombay, 10; Central India, 139, total, 1,419.

A LUNATIC AT LARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 12.

This morning news comes to hand that a soldier, under observation in the Station Hospital as to the state of his mind, made his escape therefrom, in the hospital uniform, and the police are out searching all over the country for him; but up to the present no traces of him have been found.

AN ENORMOUS CLAIM.

Over 16 Lakhs Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

At the High Court, yesterday, before the Registrar, Mr. Bhupendra Sri Ghosha applied on behalf of Ahmed Musaji Salaji and others, of the firm of Ebrahim Sulaman & Co., for leave to file a plaint against Ebrahim Ismail Timol, for the rendering of a true and faithful account of the latter's management of the firm, and for an order that defendant be decreed to pay the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 16,[illegible],191.

THE WHEAT CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 12.

Arrivals of the new crop of wheat are beginning to come into the up-country markets in fair quantity, but owing to the high prices paid for local consumption and the demand from sister provinces where scarcity exists, there is very little doing for export to Europe as yet. The import trade has also been very slack, heavy stocks being on hand, due to a fall in the price of cotton at home.

BIG FIRE IN THE FORT.

PRINTING PRESS DESTROYED.

Damage Estimated at 4 Lakhs.

THE residents of the Fort were disturbed by an alarm of fire last night at 11-15 o'clock, and a very large number of people were attracted to the spot. Some of the Europeans living in the Elphinstone Circle smelt as though some canvas was burning and on looking out of the window saw a blaze on the top of the old *Times of India* building. As the blaze and volume of smoke were seen issuing from the rear part of the building, it could not at first be ascertained whether Kemp's building was burning or the British India Printing Press building was ablaze. The building where the printing press is located is also occupied by several other firms, and as they were all closed and the main gates of the building were locked, none could say where the fire originated.

The fire, engines arrived soon on the spot. The Fort engine arrived first and there being a sufficient pressure in the water main, began playing at once. The Colaba and other engines soon followed and their passage through the city brought a huge crowd of people to the Fort. In the beginning several explosions occurred which made it dangerous for people to stand in front of the burning building. Superintendent Stanford and Inspector Morris, with all the other police officers of the Fort Ward, came to the spot and rendered valuable assistance. When the fire was discovered the building had been greatly enveloped by the flames and to save anything in it was out of the question. Kemp's Laboratory was doomed. But the Fire Brigade raised street towers and commenced pouring water on the conflagration. Hoses were also directed through the Royal Insurance Building and through Kemp's and the buildings in the Cowasji Patel Street. The Daftar Ashkara Printing Press, situated in Patel Street, was so greatly in danger that labourers were employed to remove all handy and valuable things from that building. All efforts were made to save Kemp's and Wadia's buildings on both sides of the fired building, and though the fire raged very furiously for one hour without showing any signs of abating, the adjacent buildings were saved.

Most of the European residents living in the neighbouring buildings rendered valuable assistance. On seeing the blaze in the beginning they repaired to the building and woke up several native servants who were sleeping on the verandah and stairs.

After two hours' hard work the fire was got under, but not before damage to the extent of nearly four lakhs was done. Amongst the sufferers was the proprietor of the Crown Printing Press, which establishment was completely destroyed. Messrs. Kemp & Co.'s laboratory was also wholly destroyed and a good amount of the stock was burnt down. Kemp's loss is estimated at about two lakhs, which is however covered by insurance. Though the laboratory is destroyed, the main business premises in Sassoon Building were saved, and business will go on as usual. Mr. Hussonally also suffered; and at half-past one o'clock the neighbouring buildings were deemed safe.

About this time when all the fire-engines were working vigorously an intimation was received that a fire had broken out in Mazagon, at Matharpacady, in some dwelling-house and some of the fire-engines had to be immediately despatched there.

The other engines remained on the spot and water was being thrown on the conflagration until we went to press.

The origin of the fire is not known. Even it could not be stated with certainly where it began. Some believed it commenced in the Laboratory, others aver that it began in the Crown Printing Press. The Crown Printing Press is not insured.

MEDALS FOR GALLANTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 12.

This evening the Royal Humane Society's medals and certificates were presented in the presence of a very large gathering of Europeans, amongst whom the officers and engineers of the B. D. Company's steamers predominated, to the following members of that service, namely, Messrs. H. P. Keeley and G. Kinloch, who were awarded the above token for their gallantry and bravery in attempting to save life on the s. s. "Lindula." It will be remembered that the chief officer of this steamer and a coolie got asphyxiated in the holds of the vessel by the overpowering gases generated from deteriorated onions, of which there was a large cargo on board when the vessel came alongside the wharf to discharge it after arriving from Madras. The chief officer lost his left leg and attempting to rescue the coolie and Mr. Keeley and Mr. Boyce made gallant but unsuccessful efforts to save him at imminent risk to themselves, so much so that they were dragged up on to the upper deck of the vessel in an unconscious condition.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

Second-Lieutenant Brickmann, Royal Scots, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted Fusiliers, to the 3rd Brahmans.

Captain W. C. H. Bell, Royal Field Artillery, is attached to the 29th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on vacating the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to the late Major-General Collins.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Captain and Brevet Major Vincent, Wiltshire Regiment.

Major Tancock, 61st Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed Commandant, 27th Native Mountain Battery, at Bhamo, and Major Eyre, 89th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, to Command No. 2 Mountain Battery. Captain Prossick, 52nd Sikhs, is appointed Assistant Commandant, Chitral Scouts.

A BIG white cock rooster at Washington fought its shadow to a finish on the main street. The bird strutted past a basement window, and accepted a challenge from its reflection against the dark-shaded glass. In a few plunges the big fowl smashed the window, and, finding another rooster behind the other pane, smashed that one too. In disposing of the two shadows the bird was terribly cut.

ON THE HILLS: KHANDALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALA, MAY 11.

A matter of ten days ago, we counted time just to know how soon we might have a drink again; our thirst was unquenchable. If it had not been for an unlimited supply of soda-water and ice, I do not know how we should have existed. I am writting on the 11th May: cool breezes have set in, and our thirst is assuaged. The mornings and evenings are delightful, so cool and refreshing. Now is the time for weary Bombay folk to take a holiday.

There is much to be seen and done here and it is such a cheap run from Bombay, a 1st class week-end return ticket is only Rs. 6-8, it lasts until Tuesday mid-day, so that gives plenty of time to see many of the rock temples, old forts and sacred groves in the country around. The evenings are delightfully long, so there is plenty of time to go for a good long walk on arrival.

A short or half day trip is to go by road, or rail to Lonavla, walk through its sacred grove and come back up the steep grassy slopes of Bhoma hill, and home by the Vajiri pass, or saddle back. When on top of the pass look round and settle a point for a whole-day excursion. It is a case of embarras-de-riches, a good walker can go round by the upper gorge of the Ulhas, and away to the double fortified peaks of Raj-machi. Shivaji took the fort in 1648. That wonderful conqueror still holds the veneration of the people here. Our mali sat in his doorway and smoked and kept holiday rather than work on the birthday of the Raj Sahib. The fort takes its name Man-rajan from the wonderful prospect to be seen from the Western wall—Bombay only 38 miles distant as the crow flies, so the books say; but I don't call that at all a good simile. Watch a crow going across from one of these hill tops to another, it takes a long detour to escape the strong wind blowing up the valley.

It will take a whole day to go and see Karli and Bhaja caves, and from Bhaja up to the plateau from which Lohogad rises on the right and Visapur on the left, the whole distance about 20 miles. A motor car is a great help to do this excursion, or to take one round to the foot of Sakapathar; but failing this luxury for the road work, one can walk through the Vajiri pass, take a circuit to look at the Tiger's Leap, and hear the echo of one's voice there, and so on to the top of Sakapathar which is 3,000 ft. above the sea, with good shady trees to rest under during the heat of the day. It is advisable to have a tiffin basket well furnished with plenty of drinks and fruit.

A knowledge of and interest in the birds adds very much to the pleasure of these pic-nic days in the jungle. The Tora whistles its sweet note all through the live long day. The Bird of Paradise fly-catcher is a shy bird and therefore very difficult to see much of. There is a legend that he was too proud of his plumage, so the gods plucked his tail feathers but in pity gave him back two; these special feathers are about 9 inches long and the bird looks very fairy-like flying through the underwood; the male is white, and its mate chesnut brown. If one wants to see the golden oriole the plan is to go about very quietly, and hear its whistle; then sit down, under a wild mango tree for choice, and you will see its brilliant yellow plumage—with its mate, in very "greenery-yellowery garb."

In the soft evening light the views down the ravines are wonderful. One in particular fascinated us so much that we were tempted next morning to scramble down a very steep cooly path to explore. We spent a long interesting day amongst the beautiful tall trees. Our guide brought us the pepper creeper, the seeds of which he uses as a cure for tooth ache; and the seed-pod of an orchid is his simple specific for ear ache.

The Thakurs who live in the valley occupy themselves in collecting toddy. Some of them carry bows and arrows. Their women earn their living by collecting wood and silk cotton which they bring in for sale. The cotton is delightful stuffing for pillows; it is so clean and new. For only a few annas we have set ourselves up with a new lot of cushions. These women wear large gold earrings fastened to their chignon with two little gold chains to each earring, a good precaution, as they have to spend their days going about amongst the bushes. They might easily lose their worldly all if their earrings were not securely fastened.

The bridge in Khandala is the high road to the "world." Bullock carts pass up and down daily carrying grain, oil, unions, potatoes and butter for Bombay, and loading up from Pen and Panvel with salt and cocoanuts. The pack ponies which are often an impediment when driving are generally laden down with betel nut, "or pan," and with salt or dry fish on their back.

There was a scare about small-pox recently but I believe it was a solitary case. It would be a bad thing to have an epidemic of any kind now, with the soldiers sanitarium full, "The Sisters" with their crowds of children from Poona, and many tents full of school-boys from Bombay. The youngsters seem very happy playing outdoor games, or picking berries on the hills for stews and jams. How they must revel in the change to the freedom of the country, from Byculla.

R. I. M. S. "DUFFERIN."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 12.

R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" arrived here to-day from Hongkong with the 47th Sikhs consisting of 8 British officers, 14 native officers, 732 rank and file, and 54 followers, also details for various corps. The troops disembarked to-day and were railed to their destination up-country. Three hundred and fifty men of the 47th Sikhs who were granted furlough were detained at Karachi, the rest proceeded to Derya Khan, where they are due on the 14th instant.

The "Dufferin" sails on the 15th instant for Bombay with any details requiring conveyance to that port.

KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 12.

At a special general meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce held this afternoon, Mr. T. Gelasto (of Messrs. Ralli Brothers) was appointed Vice-Chairman in place of Mr. A. Thole, resigned.

A grant of Rs. 5,000, proposed by the Managing Committee of the Chamber, was sanctioned to the retiring Secretary, Mr. C. H. Chetham, who held the post for upwards of thirteen years.

EXTENSIONS in their present appointments, for two years each, are sanctioned to the following Public Works Department officers:—Mr. L. Jacob, Secretary to the Government of India; Mr. J. J. Mullaly, Chief Engineer, Punjab, and Mr. Ducane Smith, Chief Engineer, United Provinces.

REVIEWS.

ST. GEORGE FOR MERRIE ENGLAND, by MARGARET H. BULLEY, (George Allen & Sons). "St. George for Merrie England" is a little book that we can unhesitatingly recommend. It is a careful and scholarly compilation, concisely written, and arranged in a readable and attractive form. Margaret Bulley selects the chief extant accounts of St. George, quoting the sources in each instance, and carefully distinguishes between history and legend. Historical accounts of the saint are a little vague and unsatisfactory, but the generally accepted version describes him as having been born at Lydda about 270 A. D. and martyred at Nicomedia, under Diocletian. St. George, the slayer of the dragon, and Christian martyr, was in early times confused with another George of Cappadocia, a notorious and skilful rogue, who professed Aryan tenets and became Bishop of Alexandria. The chief account of the false George is given by a contemporary writer Ammianus Marcellinus, and the identification adopted and confirmed by the historian Gibbon. This slander, however, is conclusively refuted by a discovery of Burckhardt of the dedication of a church to St. George in 346, during the life-time of George the Aryan, also by a passage in the chronicle of Heschychius Milesius to the same effect. The various and varying legends of the saint are all apparently based on the early Greek and Coptic Acts, and the earliest form of the full-grown legend appears in the famous "Legenda Aurea" written by Jaques de Voraigne in the 13th century. The authoress goes carefully into the question of the various writers who mention St. George, his cult in England and his place in Literature, and the book is delightfully illustrated by 56 full-page pictures of St. George himself, of the legend, and of representations of the saint in an historic and personal connexion. The book should prove interesting as well as instructive to all classes of readers.

DEEP MOAT GRANGE, by S. R. CROCKETT.—As long as a mawkish sentimentality continues to characterise the great British reading public, so long will S. R. Crockett and similar writers continue to produce books of the kind of "Deep Moat Grange." Not that we would specially condemn the plot which is no worse than many another, but the manner of relating it must offend any truth-loving reader with its blatant dishonesty. The tale is told in the first person throughout by the hero, Joseph Yarrow, a braw Scotch laddie of seventeen or thereabouts, who uses a mixed jargon of Lowland Scotch and minor poetical English supposed to represent the Border tongue. He is, we gather, intended to charm us with his fearlessness and strong simplicity,—no doubt, if our predilections were such the glamour of his semi-Scotch dialect might assist the illusion,—but the impression he actually produces is that of an offensive mixture of bravado and self-conscious guilelessness. He delivers himself of ill-expressed generalisations that would scarcely do credit to a child in the nursery, with, it would seem, the complacent reflection "how nice it is for a boy like me to be so simple-minded!" while a few lines later he will give himself away by some such sophisticated utterance as this "In the growing light of the morning—dawn is the proper word, though 'smelling' of poetry . . . . " He is too young, as he frankly admits, to be able to use the word "perspective" in describing parallel lines receding into the distance, but the following flight of the imagination, one of many examples of his flowing rhetoric, is well within his scope: "So long confined below in her cell built of the hard whinstone of the country's outcrops, she had forgotten the grip and sweetness of the wind which comes over the Cheviots,—fresh and sweet even though it bring with it the smell sting of snow-filled 'hopes,' and the long dyke backs filled with the lingering white of last year's storms." His ingenuous views on the subject of women, of which he seems rather smugly proud, are not illuminating. The English curate is a man of deep piety and strong convictions, but lest that should prejudice us too much against him, Mr. Crockett depicts him as a good athlete and well-disposed towards the aged. This curiously complex character is supposed to tax our imagination too far; in fact the author himself finds it a little hard to grasp, hence he is compelled to reassure himself and us by frequent admiring allusions to such manly traits as the habit of carrying a clasp-knife about with him, or to a more tender human aspect which this many-sided clergyman playfully displays when he ruffles Joseph Yarrow's hair. A good deal of thrilling incident is introduced in connexion with the three mad sisters and the "mounster" Jeremy. After struggling through harrowing chapters of mystery and crime we emerge at length upon a tender scene of domestic bliss, which we had somehow felt to be in prospect, told by the hero in a heavily jocose manner.

If Mr. Crockett had been content to tell a genuinely Scotch tale in a genuinely Scotch manner, we should have been satisfied. But "Deep Moat Grange" is not a genuinely Scotch tale, and Mr. Crockett's language bears the same relation to Scotch as his ideas of life do to actual life. Mathew Arnold, in his criticism of Burns, gives it as his opinion that this world of Scotch drink, Scotch religion, and Scotch manners is against a poet and not for him, when it is not a partial countryman who reads him; for in itself it is not a beautiful world." Mr. Crockett's world of sham Scotch men, sham Scotch minds, and sham Scotch sentiment is very far from being a beautiful world. We might be tempted to apply the epithet "precious" to his method and manner, but that preciousness is at least a vice of literary men. On the whole we are reluctantly disposed to fear that the book will achieve a success.

CROSSRIGGS, BY MR. FINDLATER (MACMILLAN & Co.)—"Crossriggs" is a book of considerable charm, in which the trivial details of every day life are told with a keen and accurate perception, but preserved from triviality by the authors, fine discrimination and delicacy of imagination. The scene is laid in a little Scotch village and the story—a domestic narrative throughout—deals mainly with the interests of two or three families. The fact that a book of this limited scope conveys no impression of commonplace or provincial pettiness is a great tribute to the writer's good taste and wide sympathies. The central figure of the tale, "Alex", the one useful member of an impecunious family, devotes her life to the support of her father—a delightful but thoroughly unpractical old philosopher—and the care of her widowed sister's children. In these conditions she expends her youth and vigour in an increasingly hard struggle against poverty and the temptations of her own perversely unfortunate romance. The idea of tragedy, however, is quite incompatible with her fine temperament and keen vitality, and her disposition is too healthy to make any morbid appeal to the reader's sympathies. Material prosperity comes at last, and the book ends with a vague suggestion of some greater good in store. "Crossriggs" is a refreshing and wholesome book conspicuously free from the subtleties that usually accompany an attempt at detailed delineation of character.

LAYS OF HELLAS, by C. A. KELLY. (Kegan Paul, Trench Trubner & Co.)—The aim of this book, as expressed in the preface, is to recall some of "the glory that was Greece" to lovers of Hellas, by

neither the ballads nor the sonnets make any pretence, beyond the bare recapitulation of historical incidents, to conjure up anything suggesting the spirit or atmosphere of Greece. Actual mistakes in grammar are frequent; for example "Alarm discredited the Greeks" (meaning "caused them to disbelieve") or again "Our City's very stones would rise and 'gibe' our villain feet." Many sentences absolutely defy analysis, *e.g.* :—

"Now anger her the King in arms,
His vessels' harpy swoop
Through those Sunn'd Cyclades bestrewed
Round Delos in a group."

A large number of words appear whose forms are entirely new to the English Language, as, "Sussurration, depressive, discriminant, undulous, plangent, palpitant, anticipant, unfrustrable, staunt, divinified": others are indiscriminately abbreviated or lengthened to satisfy the exigencies of metre, such as "scaped," "wildering", "unattained," etc. The ballad metre is chosen for the longer poems, but no definite style is adopted. The language of mediaval chivalry, as found in such expressions as "Sir King said he", or "Till each and all full finely fall Their faces to the foe," appears in curious contrast to the modern journalistic phraseology of the following and similar sentences: "Twas difficult option of place to make"; "But the Persian has ingressien made Into the hard-forced keep;" "Zeus at this juncture crucial . . . ."; "Athlete. . . feels with well-grounded confidence He doubtless will be first;" nor is there any apparent reason for the incongruity of manner. The versification is often metrically incorrect, and the meaning is at times extremely difficult—almost impossible, to follow. We much regret that we cannot conscientiously praise or recommend "Lays of Hellas."

HONOUR TO DR. TURNER.

The residents of the health camps at the Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay, met on Tuesday evening at the Hindu Gymkhana to bid good-bye to Dr. J. Turner, Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, who shortly proceeds to Europe on leave. Rao Bahadur Ghanasham N. Nadkarni occupied the chair.

The proceedings opened with the singing by a number of Hindu ladies of Marathi songs specially composed for the occasion.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that they had assembled there to express their gratitude to Dr. Turner for what he had done for their happiness and comfort for the past several years. It was not certain what turn the development of the Improvement Scheme might take, and whether they would be able to retain the grounds occupied by the health camps for the next year, although they hoped the authorities would see their way to continue their generosity. The camps had been a great boon to the poor and middle classes, whose means could not permit their going to long distances and attending their avocations in the Fort, and the fact that those who made use of the camps were cleanly in their habits and knew what sanitation meant was a sufficient justification for their existence. The Chairman then explained the circumstances which led to the opening of health camps in the earlier years of the plague epidemic, and the good results they had brought about in allaying the panic of the people and reducing the rate of mortality. The people now fully understood the value of the health camps, and it was but fit that they should express their gratitude to those who were principally instrumental in making their camp life happy and comfortable. Dr. Turner was one of these and was entitled to their gratitude. They were also indebted to the Municipal Commissioner, the Executive Engineer and the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Several speakers then addressed the meeting.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji gave the early history of the plague epidemic and its administration in Bombay, and pointed out the circumstances which led to the establishment of health camps. As a preventive measure against plague, these health camps had undoubtedly served a good purpose; and yet a question had been raised whether next year the Kennedy Sea Face ground should be utilised for these camps or not. It was suggested that many well-to-do people who could afford to go to the suburbs were allowed to make use of these camps, and the really poor people did not get the benefit of them. The speaker combated this suggestion and urged those present to give every assistance to the Municipal Sub-Committee which was collecting information regarding the avocations of the people who lived in the camps. In concluding his remarks Mr. Dhakji thanked Dr. Turner for what he had done for the comfort of the residents of the health camps.

Mr. J. Godinho said that Dr. Turner was an ideal Health Officer of the second city in the empire, and his motto was the welfare of its people. He wished him *bon voyage* and a speedy return to this country.

Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya endorsed the remarks of the previous speakers.

Mr. Nilkant Atmaram Shivshanker dwelt at length on the work done by Dr. Turner as Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality. He considered that the greatest service he had rendered to the city was the establishment of free medical dispensaries for the poor.

Mr. K. E. Koregaonker spoke of Dr. Turner's work among the masses and particularly among the mill-hands. He had always endeavoured to impress upon them the necessity of leading a hygienic life, and the sympathetic way in which he tried to carry out his mission made him extremely popular. He had the welfare of the people at heart and the speaker was glad to see that his Back Bay reclamation scheme had been taken up by His Excellency the Governor, though not in the form in which he had put it forward. There was no doubt now, that in years to come the scheme would be an accomplished fact. The speaker concluded by saying that if every Englishman, who came out to India, did his duty by the country as Dr. Turner had done, there would be no discontent among the people.

Dr. Turner, in replying, thanked the various speakers for their kindness to him. When he first came to India in 1901 he visited the health camps, which were in charge of Mr Dhakji Kashinathji, and was much struck with their cleanliness and general appearance. With regard to the use of the Kennedy Sea Face for health camps, he might say he had nothing to do with the giving of the ground for the purpose. What he had to do in connection with them was to see that the people got all the comforts which he could give, and to see that the water and drainage arrangements were sufficient. Ever since he had taken up the appointment his idea was that he should go straight to the people. He did so and he thought that if the people had helped themselves in the earlier outbreaks of plague as they did now, the plague would have been much reduced.

The proceedings then terminated.

WEATHER IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 12.

Monsoonish weather has prevailed in Rangoon during the past week.

DR. JACKSON AND THE D. J. SIND COLLEGE.

Cause of Resignation.

A correspondent sends us what he assures us are the facts leading up to the resignation by Dr. M. J. Jackson of the post of Principal of the Sind College, which post had been held by him with conspicuous ability for a period of over 18 years. It is a recognized custom among all the colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay to refuse certificates to appear for University Examinations to students whose work is unsatisfactory, or who have little or no chance of passing. A student, a member of the B. A. class, was reading as his voluntary (or specially selected) subject Science, that is Physics and Chemistry. He was warned several times that he stood in danger of being detained along with one or two others. In the Preliminary Examination he did specially bad work in Physics and in practical Chemistry, in the former paper obtaining only 12 marks out of a possible 150, and in the latter only 10 marks out of a possible 100. He was given another chance on a Physics paper taken from the Bombay University Calender, and did rather worse than before, so he was detained. Against this detention Mansukhani appealed to the Principal but was told that the matter was settled. Encouraged by the facility afforded to students for appealing on college subjects by the recently constituted Standing Committee composed of two official members and two native Pleaders, Mansukhani tried his luck in that direction, and the two native Pleaders thereupon addressed a letter to Mr. Mules, Chairman of the Standing Committee, informing him that Dr. Jackson had refused to permit certain students to appear at the University Examination, one of whom (Mansukhani) was "a brilliant student of the final B. A. class," and requesting that an urgent meeting might be called to consider the cases of those students. Dr. Jackson was accordingly directed by Mr. Mules to arrange for an emergent meeting at less than 24 hours' notice. There was no real urgency in the matter; but it was to the advantage of the native members to rush matters before the other two could understand the nature of the case. After the members had taken their seats Mansukhani walked into the room and presented copies of a type-written statement which had been drawn up with the assistance of a Pleader, to the other members but not to Dr. Jackson. The native members opened and read their copies notwithstanding that all the members of the Committee had been discussing the matter privately for two or three days before the meeting, and having heard *ex parte* statements only had become convinced that the student's appeal was justified, and had come to the meeting practically pledged to upset the Principal's decision. The European members shewed their complete unfamiliarity with the question from the first, and could see no possible objection to letting every one go up who wanted to go, and having no knowledge of Bombay University matters in particular, and but little experience of college and university questions generally, and being practically dependent on the native members for their information, the whole Committee at first held that the Principal of a college had no right to refuse to certify any student for any Examination, because there was nothing expressly said about it on the University Certificate form. Mr. Mules took up casual points in the student's petition, viz. :—"After all it is only in his voluntary subject that he has failed." At that time he thought this was merely some little subsidiary subject which a candidate could take up or leave out at will. The native Pleaders took care not to undeceive him, and chimed in with their approval. Wild statements such as are likely to be made at these meetings, were readily swallowed—a Principal has no right to detain any student at all—no right to detain a B.A. student—no B.A. student had ever been refused a certificate at any college, &c., &c. Dr. Jackson protested against the insulting character of this emergent enquiry, taken up practically without notice as though he had been the manager of a bun-shop whose cash was found short. He told the Committee how certificates had been refused to so many students in the last 20 years, and how this policy was confirmed by the University Examination results year after year, and pointed out how impossible it would be to hear appeals from every student who felt aggrieved by detention. He made an offer to submit the students' answer papers for expert examination, reminded them that other detained students had appealed or would appeal to be sent up this year, and invited the Committee to send up the whole nine, on their own responsibility, when they would get an object lesson. He endeavoured to get the Committee to consider three points, viz.:—

(1.) Has the Principal a right to refuse to certify the student?

(2.) Was the right exercised with justice and fairness or not?

(3.) Was the right exercised with common sense with reference only to the student's Examination and other work and his fitness or unfitness to appear?

But the Committee would not look at the figures, or go into the details of the case in any way. After a number of resolutions, apparently having little in common, had been drafted, the following was finally agreed to.

"Resolution.—The Standing Committee after reading the petition of Mr. Jawharmal and hearing the views of Dr. Jackson regretfully record their opinion that it has not been shewn to their satisfaction that permission to appear at the final B. A. examination was reasonably refused to Mr. Jawharmal."

"It appears that there is no previous instance of a student of the senior B. A. class being refused permission to present himself as a candidate at that examination."

"No satisfactory grounds have been shewn for refusing permission to Mr. Jawharmal. The form of certificate which has to be signed by the Principal does not in the opinion of the Standing Committee suggest or allow that a Principal should refuse permission on the grounds that a student is week in a particular subject, and no other grounds have been stated for refusing permission."

"The Committee have no power to grant permission to Mr. Jawharmal to appear, such power resting with the Principal and he distinctly refuses to give the required certificate."

"The matter to be referred at once, with a copy of the petition, to the President of the Board for such action as he sees fit to take."

"Mr. Jawharmal to be informed that his petition has been referred to the Board."

The Commissioner in Sind, as President of the College Board, then made a most careful examination of the case and having considered it in all its aspects in far greater detail and with far greater expenditure of time than the Standing Committee, wrote a long letter to Mr. Mules embodying the following conclusions:—That the course adopted by Dr. Jackson, though unusual, was by no means unknown; that the Principal had better materials for forming an opinion as to a student's fitness than any of the members of the Board or Standing Committee, and that personally he (Mr. Younghusband) would not take the responsibility of deciding against the Principal's opinion, except as the result of an exhaustive and searching investigation including the taking of the best expert evidence, re-examination of papers, reassessing of marks, and so forth, and that to refuse to trust the Principal's opinion on such a point would be tantamount to pronouncing him unfit for his position, and to the opening up of a very large question; that it would be ill-advised to interfere with the Principal's discretion in a case of this kind, unless there were strong *prima facie* grounds for holding that he had grossly abused his discretion, or shewn an unreasonable lack of calm judgment, impartiality or temper, and that no such grounds appeared. On the contrary, however, opinions might differ as to the wisdom of his action. Everything pointed to its having been taken in perfect good faith, calmly and deliberately and in what appeared to Dr. Jackson the best interests of the college, and to his having treated this particular student with considerable patience and forbearance. The Commissioner added: "What I have endeavoured to express above are simply the views at which I personally have arrived after a prolonged and anxious study of the case in all its bearings. If I appear in any way to have expressed my views strongly, it is merely because I, as an individual, hold them strongly, and not that I claim the smallest right to impose them on anybody else. I shall be glad if I can induce your Committee in any way to modify the view expressed in their Resolution. But if I fail to do so, and if they still desire that this Resolution on the unreasonableness of Dr. Jackson's action should be laid before the Board, then, deeply as I should regret having to go to the Board in opposition to them, I will of course comply with their wishes." Mr. Mules in his reply suggested that the Resolution should be laid before the Board, and a general meeting of the Board was accordingly held, eleven members being present. The Commissioner as President said that the case was one in which the Board should not interfere, the Principal having given what seemed very sound *prima facie* reasons for his action. The Board were not professional educationists. He suggested that the Board should pass a Resolution setting forth that the refusal of a certificate to a B. A candidate is, and ought to be, exceptional, and stating that the Board recognizes that discretionary power o giving or withholding such certificates is vested in the Principal. Mr. Crouch thought that the Principal should be called on to prove exceptional circumstances in the case of B.A. candidates, and that the question whether a candidate should or should not be allowed to appear ought to rest with the parents and guardians and not with the College. Mr. Pratt suggested that perhaps the practice originated in a desire to save examiners the trouble of correcting papers in hopeless cases. Mr. Mules admitted that the circumstances had changed since the Standing Committee's meeting. Then two native members had assured them that there had been no previous instance, in the whole Univereity, of a B. A. condidate being detained, but the Commissioner had now ascertained that this was incorrect; but Mr. Mules still thought, and always should think, that the certificate should not have been refused in this instance. Mr. Chagla considered that the Board should not interfere. He thought the fact that the Principal had never detained a B.A. student before showed his moderation. Mr. Harchandrai made some remarks in favour of the student's case, and Mr. Wadhumal who was provided with a budget of figures, slipped in such as he could manage in the form of questions. Mr Crouch objected to the proposal that the Board should not act, on the ground that if they took no action the matter would be taken up by the native press. Several members protested against the view of the matters, thus frankly stated. The Commissioner remarked that the Board did not exist to criticise the Principal's actions in such matters, and that his enquiries shewed that at other colleges a student was liable to be detained if he had not a fair chance of passing, or if he had been idle. Mr. Harchandrai considered that the Principal could sign the certificate on reversal of his decision just as a lower Court yields to an Appellate Court. Mr. Chagla and Mr. Hanson warned the Board of the serious results that would follow, in regard to the discipline of the College, and otherwise, if the Principal's action was upset. In the result the following Resolution was proposed by Mr. Mules, and seconded by Mr. Crouch.

"That in the opinion of the Board, refusal of permission to appear for the B. A. Examination in the case of a student who has kept the necessary terms and is of good conduct, is a serious step only to be justified by very exceptional circumstances. At the same time the Board recognizes that the existence of such circumstances is a matter of which the Principal should be best able to judge, and is not prepared to interfere with the exercise of the Principal's discretion unless such discretion appears to have been grossly abused.

"The Board leave it to the Principal to reconsider the question himself in view of their opinion that 'every exceptional circumstances' do not exist in this case."

"The student is referred to the Principal for orders on his petition."

Mr. Chagla enquired whether the Principal was left free to act as he thought proper or not. The remarks of several members indicated that they hoped and expected that the Principal would act in accordance with the opinion expressed. When a further question was asked—what would happen if the Principal adhered to his original decision?—several members endeavoured to suppress the question, saying "let us wait and see what happens." Mr. Pratt, the Judicial Commissioner, who had taken his seat on the Board for the first time that day, said that the Principal ought to understand what the Board meant, and that if the Principal flouts the Board, they would have to consider what action should be taken next. Mr. Chagla proposed as an amendment, and Mr. Hanson seconded.

"That the discretion of certifying a student to appear for an Examination should as at present vest in the Principal, and the Board need only consider the question when there are *prima facie* grounds for holding that it is systematically exercised injudiciously."

The Amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 2, the original Resolution was carried by 7 votes to 2, and the meeting adjourned. So Dr. Jackson—never the man to "suffer fools gladly"—resigned, and Karachi's loss is Baroda's gain. The facts speak for themselves, and comment would be superfluous. God help the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 13th May.

172.—Company Parade.—"F" Coy. will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's statue at 6-15 p.m. on Friday next, the 15 instant.

Dress.—Uniform with Forage Caps.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

TOMMY LAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have endeavoured in my preceding letters to clear the decks, as it were: to place before your readers all that their own able Municipal Engineer of the sixties (Major Tulloch, C. E.) has left printed for the guidance of the worshipful Corporation in the all important matters of water supply, sewerage, drainage of storm waters and subsoil, City conservancy in all its branches, and the utilization of the City's sewage in a dedicated condition, to the great advantage of the Municipal income, and (last not least) to the comfort, convenience and health of the City that is—the Great City that is to be—now rapidly developing under our eyes. The development—its very life—depends upon a proper adaptation of Major Tulloch's projects to the town that has grown up so grievously neglected by all the "Powers that be"—from the Governors down to that Kaleidoscopic Body, the Municipal Corporation.

What kind of a Secretariat must that be, I ask, that advised His Excellency the present Governor of Bombay to propound conundrums to the various Chambers, Bureaux, and Associations and yet omitted the greatest conundrums of all—upon the solution of which must hinge the solution of all other subsidiary questions? How mighty little can such a Secretariat know (or for the matter of that, care to know) of the City's Municipal growth and history?

I have quoted the opinion of all the most famous experts on Water Supply, Sewerage, and Sanitation, —proving them to approve of Major Tulloch's projects. I have (I hope) shewn them to be feasible from a financial point of view, and to be capable of immediate, but, to some extent, gradual execution. Having done this as lucidly as I was able, I am at last in a position to discuss the minor problems set by Sir George Clarke; and naturally I begin at Colaba or "Tommy Land," the apex of the Island from which the City has been squeezed out (as men squeeze "Euxesis" shaving cream) as far as Salsette and Trombay.

Our Committee of Tommies has been meantime waiting patiently and philosophically at their comfortable canteen—and rise respectfully to salute me.

"Well! my lads, how goes it?" I say—"Who are you? What are your names?" A huge Yorkshireman is spokesman of the trio. Says he: "They ca' us the 'Soldiers Three' after Rudyard's three some!" I find them just that noble stamp of British soldier, but ruddier, healthier looking. I vote that they have been drinking aerated waters. "Yis Sorr," says Pat, "we dhrink ava! but divil a dhrop o'sperrats do we swaller! They carn't call us 'dhronkshords' now, begorra! Can em mee bhoys?" "Not much!" chimes in the little Cockney gunner eagerly. Our Bobs ta'at us better than that! Didn't 'e, Jock?" The Yorkshire giant promptly shuts him up with "Aye! 'Bobs' did that'n, ye little Cockney loon! But we's keppin' his Honor jabb'rin! Wull ye coom doon by the Light House—the old un, least ways, Sir?" So we wended our way gingerly over the rocks, and Pat put his folded "jumper" over a lump of rock for me to sit upon. Then Jock, looming large in the sundown light, thus delivered himself, emphasizing with out-stretched pipe-laden right arm—his comrades listening attentively and chiming in eagerly when they dared. "You see, your Honor, 't is like this! Us thinks as how at this here rocky foreshore as is left bare at low-water neaps mout be easy re-clammed, an' as it mout be joost laid out as us Tommy Atkinse's playground--d'ye mark me?—with cricket, and hockey, an' skittle, an' quoit grounds, tennis coorts, an' all complete! Whoy not?"

"Yis! be-japers!" interrupted Pat, "an' a foine cinder'd thract a moile or two circ'lar loike, wheer we'd thrain for the sports, yer Honor!—same loike as at Phaynix Pyark, Sorr!". "Shoot yer mooth, Patsy! ye sawny! or I'll juist putt ma fistees in ut!" promptly cried Jock—"Phaynix Park be dommed! 't'is Lillie Bridge yer mean, ye ommadhaun!"

Poor Pat, of course, shut up, but the little Cockney gunner chimed in eagerly—"An' then, yer Honner, there'd be a kyind o' loop fortyficashun runnin' plum hout to the hedge o' the Prong, han covered wyes ('ways,' he meant, of course) han Hellertric Battries a-commandin' of hall the happroaches to th' Arbor. 'T wad be gallus fine! yer Honner!" "The little Hooligan 's roight! Sir!" quoth Jock approvingly; "our rifle butts ud be a half moile out wastward. Hooligan's swivel guns ud sweep round the offin'. A Battery there'd be, av coorse, at Henery-Kennery! There'd be the Mal'bar Point guns, an' the Molly-luckme battery push'd out a moile—an' another on Worlie Hill. Ut ud be a sorrt of Cronstadt an' Port Arthur rowll'd to wun—an' far moor ontakeable!" "More power to yer elber! now yer'e spakin'! Jock!" cried the Cockney.

"Well! my lads!" quoth I, don't you think Lord Napier, Lord "Bobs," and Lord Kitchener have thought this all out? And as to your reclaimed playground! now—

D'ye know that a certain sensible Parsi Corporator for A Ward, Mr. Shapoorjee Mistry (who was not consulted) lately advised Government as follows:

'If Government see it easy and not too expensive—as I venture to think it may not be—the westerly part of Upper Colaba, which is rocky and shallow of water, may be reclaimed. Such reclamation will speedily broaden Upper Colaba, which is a very narrow strip of land running into the sea. Nor will land thus added affect in the least the healthfulness of the whole existing locality.' What d'ye think of that, my lads?" said I! "Arrah! did he now! the-jowel!" said Pat. "Yon's a mon!"—said Jock the Yorkshireman—"May 'is shadder niver grow less" murmured the Cockney gunner.

There can be no doubt our several Commanders-in-Chief and Military Experts discussed this point, before it was decided to buy up Colaba for a European Military Cantonment. I know (as it so happens) that Foreign Consulates did not lose sight of the possibilities of Colaba as the Chief Defence of this City. I know it because in the season of 1886, I had to dinner one evening Herr and Fraulein Gerlich, Consul-General at Calcutta for Germany; my near neighbours, Mr. and Mrs. Franc Stockinger the Austrian Consul at Bombay; Baron (I forget his name) Austrian Consul-General, who was visiting the Stockingers. When the ladies had retired to talk "chiffons," the conversation turned upon the Malabar Point Battery, to which the 100-pounders were being transported with great difficulty. All these gentlemen (let your readers note) had served in one or other of recent bloody wars on the Continent. They insisted that Bombay could (and would) be reduced to ashes the first time it was attacked by any first-rate Power from the sea. I got out my chart, and they were good enough to rule lines on it showing that unless a strong water edge fortress is built on land reclaimed to the neap low tide level to the South, and South-West, nothing could prevent the capture of Colaba Cantonment by a strong force landed from boats and steam launches at high tide, after the Cantonment had been heavily shelled from armour-clads, which could silence the solitary big gun battery at Malabar Point in ten minutes; and the turret ship in the harbour and the batteries on Cross Island would be useless. In a word, none of the British guns would come into action because of the fear of knocking over own troops. Colaba taken,—Bombay is taken, and must submit to pay an enormous ransom. The Military and Defence question apart, Mr. Shapurjee Mistry's proposed Reclamation amplified by "Soldiers Three" is most fascinating, especially if a broad road be carried southward from Wodehouse Bridge past the Sassoon Dock, Pilot Bunder, under the old Light House, and so round to the flea-bite Colaba Reclamation in Back Bay, whence it would, of course, run north into the Queen's Road. In my first pamphlet I have described this grand circular road round the Island—which "would certainly have been one of the first works undertaken by a French Government," and I have ventured to suggest that it be called "The Royal Road."

In the same pamphlet I have (I humbly hope) given conclusive reasons why the British Garrison must remain where it is; and why the B. B. and C. I. Railway must—for military purposes only—apart from other important considerations affecting Colaba residents, continue to run into Colaba.—Yours etc.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

Matheran, 8 May, 1908.

P.S.—Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee Mistry's memorial is dated 1908. I have quoted it above. I would add that there is a splendid site for a large soldiers' swimming bath, south of Pilot Bunder.

A CHITRAL INCIDENT.

[While engineers were throwing a bridge made of telegraph-wire over the river Panjkora, Major Aylmer, V.C., slid down a slack wire and snatched from death a soldier who was being whirled into the rapids below.]

"Let them toil!" said I, laughing in shallows
Gold-flecked with the gealm of the sand,
Blue shot with the glint of my mirror
Wide spreading from strand to strand.
So I suffered a bridge o'er my river,
My placid and still-running river,
Till I held them ensnared in my hand.

The sun sank low on their toilings,
And red on my bosom he burned,
And the azure and gold of my wavelets,
To steel and blood-colour I turned.
But they in the pride of their labours,
Their impious, wasted labours,
The warning all heedlessly spurned.

In the stillness I whispered: "Ye mountains,
Now lend me the might of your snow,
With the charge of your icy battalions
We will shatter their works at a blow;
They shall find for their grand boat-bridges,
Their insolent floating bridges,
But a handful of splinters to show."

So I spoke, so 'twas done; with the sunrise
Triumphant in spate I rushed by
Where they gazed at the wreck of their labours,
And challenged them there to deny
That we mountains and rivers are masters,
Eternally sovrans and masters,
Whose word it is vain to defy.

From the shade of the great Himalayas
To the sun-smitten capes of Ceylon
The fakir and ryot confess it.
And lay their poor gifts at our throne.
And so should they learn, those invaders,
Those greedy and grasping invaders,
The dues of their homage to own.

They left me to sport with the remnants
As a tiger might play in its lair,
And they granted the might of my waters,
Yet refused to bow down in despair;
But with wires that they use to flash secrets,
Far-distant and swift-flying secrets,
They hung them a bridge in the air.

Where they marked how I narrowed my channel,
To cleave through the rocks as a knife,
And they cast o'er my torrent a girdle,
And challenged renewal of strife.
Then I said: "Of a truth ye are foemen
Full worthy to meet me, yet foemen
Must for victory pay with a life".

In a while from above, by the wreckage,
On a raft sped a white man adrift.
"Lo!" said I, "the fair sacrifice cometh,
And his fate shall be cruel and swift,
He shall read his own death in their faces,
In the gaze of their grief-stricken faces,
When the bridge o'er my rapids they lift."

Fast, faster, he came to his ending,
Nor dared he to stir or to scream:
Clinging mute to the wavering timber,
And enwrapt in a hideous dream,
As he stared at my myriad eddies,
A swirl of bewildering eddies,
The close-prying eyes of my stream.

All the infidel workers bent watching
Spell-bound, and not one could essay
Save their leader—in thought and in action
A master—to stand in my way.
Him I summoned: "Accursed Feringhee,
Accursed yet noble Feringhee,
I challenge thee, fight for the prey."

Undaunted he answered the challenge,
And swung himself down by a wire,
Though it sank him neck-deep in my whirlpools
And burnt through his fingers as fire.
And he caught at the prey in my clutches,
My hungry and ravening clutches,
For the twain were my heart's desire!

And the lust of the sacrifice stirred me
To whelm them so deep with my tide,
That exultingly sure of the triumph,
"Mine, mine, ye are mine now," I cried,
Too soon the fair victory claiming,
Too fondly the victory claiming;
—For the infidel trod on my pride!

Though I hurled all the depths of my waters,
Though I blinded and lashed him with spray,
Yet I broke not the strength of his hand-grip,
Yet I tore not my victim away.
Then I hissed in my hate to the mountains:
"Descend now and crush them, O mountains:
Oh, see me not baulked of the prey!"

But the mountains made answer: These white men
Will yield us nor homage nor fee;
We have spied from our far-viewing summits
How they girdle the earth and the sea.
In vain then, O river, thy ravings,
Thy useless and important ravings;
They will cast their steel girdle o'er thee!"

—FREDERICK SYDNEY. In the "Spectator"

RANGOON MUNICIPAL ASSESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 12.

The Rangoon Municipality will shortly advertise for the services of a Municipal Assessor on a salary of Rs. 600 rising Rs. 800, the maximum to be reached in five years, by annual instalments of Rs. 40. This was a recommendation adopted in sub-committee to-day. Comparisons were made with the Assessor's establishment of Bombay and Rangoon, which shows a material difference inasmuch as while Bombay pays the sum of Rs. 2,250 to its staff of municipal assessors, the Rangoon Municipality's expenditure on the same branch of service amounted to about a moiety of that sum. The Municipality now find that it is necessary to employ an assessor on a higher scale of pay and possessing all the experiences required for accurately calculating assessments on rental valuation especially in regard to milling and railway plant, and the increasing number of new buildings and industries which are daily coming into existence in all parts of Rangoon Town.

THE VANISHED STRAND.

New Aspect.

The retired Colonel from Bayswater who revisits the Strand of to-day after an interval of some twenty-five years may be taken as the present edition of Macaulay's New Zealander. He does not sit on a convenient ruin, but he props his back against the stone fence-posts of Somerset House and gasps in speechless amazement at the aching void which faces him.

Our Colonel does not venture to criticise the modern buildings which have to some extent usurped the place of the Strand he remembers. He's too depressed to be aggressive, for his walk from Trafalgar-square has been a series of shocks.

On his first glance at the Square he sees nothing to jar susceptible nerves. Nelson and his lions still occupy their old positions, and the immediate prospect towards the formidable front of the National Gallery is just as he always remembers it. And, as he turns his back on the West End and proceeds towards Charing Cross, he feels a glow of satisfaction at the sight of the Corner post-office under the Golden Cross Hotel, which greets him with its old familiar expression of shabby utility. Changed but slightly, this corner—a mere matter of letter-boxes and trifling rearrangements. There's the Grand Hotel too, which he always regarded as a modern upstart, and only to be tolerated on account of its corner bar, with the small dining-room in the basement under it. This dining-room was, as he recalls, the first to employ waitresses, but the innovation only lasted a short time before the proprietors fell back upon man, mere man. There is not now, however, the same highly bemedalled official at the entrance to welcome the coming and speed (sometimes vigorously) the parting guest.

But what's become of Marshall's, that alluring bakery on the north side, where cakes and wines were dispensed? How much of homely and unpretentious comfort was there of old! That, and the old "bun-shop," which was indeed a bun-shop, have both disappeared, and left the Strand the poorer by their absence. The bun-shop, indeed, retains its name, but not its buns, having now become a tavern. It used to command quite a characteristic clientele. It was the favourite luncheon place with many of the fair actresses of the eighties, who sat cheerfully chatting together over their wine and cake during the intervals of rehearsals or before the morning performances. How much food for discussion seemed to be contained in those painfully thin brown-paper-covered parts the carried, somewhat ostentatiously, one fancied! Well one hopes they are all great actresses now.

TOY LAND GONE.

For the loss of the Lowther Arcade the Colonel has no regrets. Except for the annual visit at Christmas, the Arcade was mostly avoided by Londoners. It was the home of the harpy, and the dumping ground of inferior foreign toys. To run the gauntlet of these pirate was to arrive at the exit minus self-respect, bad-tempered, mauled, despoiled, and laden with badly packed trash. The Lowther Arcade was, in fact, but the parasite on a poor trade, and its aggressive methods finally destroyed such business.

For real good toys, games, and such like, there was a delightful shop. Asher and Sherwin, on the opposite side of the Strand. That was the child's fairyland, stored with every conceivable thing that boys and girls desire, to say nothing of their elders; the hunting-ground of the good uncle, the very home of Santa Claus. But, alas! that dream-shop long ago departed—to make way for a prosaic tailor's.

Gone, too, is Phythian's, from the corner of King William-street. Phythian's was, to the gastronomic grownup, what Asher and Sherwin's was to the child. All that was richest and most luxurious to consume, all that was most beautiful to look at, was stored there in magnificent profusion. Fruits crystallised, fruits in wines, fruits in syrups—a very jewel-house of fruits. Gorgeous Eastern sweetmeats, jellies, and confections . . . but any attempt to describe the glories of Phythian's is beyond the powers of our wanderer.

At the corner of Agar-street was one of the best buildings in the Strand, architecturally speaking—designed by Cockerell, and recently pulled down to make room for the new abode of the "British Medical Journal." It was of severe and formal aspect, but strong and distinguished in character. The Colonel hopes for the best with regard to the new building.

REMNANTS OF ANOTHER AGE.

The Office of the "Lancet" remains at its old position at the corner of Bedford-street in spite of an earthquake shock which shook it violently some years ago. The other corner of Bedford-street was, till quite recently, Harman's, the hatters'. Quite old-fashioned in everything but hats was Harman's, and in the immediate naighbourhood was a pleasing old shop-window which displayed copies of—the Colonel thinks it was the "Family Herald." The musical instrument shop no doubt will soon follow suit; when that occurs, the block may be said to have lost tone as well as volume.

Attenborough's shop, with its interesting display of superannuated silver and gilt plate and ancestors at reasonable figures, is no more; and the Colonel wonders where those impressive vases and plaques presented to the eminent somebody on the auspicious occasion of some thing or other, on such and such a date, are now to be found.

He glances at the Tivoli with marvel, not mixed with admiration. One look at the Hotel Cecil—and he drops his eyes and hurries past. The Savoy dazzles him, but he hardly sees it: he is trying to recall the old familiar faces. He looks for Upton's eating house, with its cosy stalls, simple fare, and quaint, high-voice waiter Dick. He does not know that Upton's had been demolished and rebuild some years ago. Upton's, and the adjoining Lawrence's—another of the old time bun-shops where cakes, meats, and wines were served—were credited by popular tradition with the possession of a wonderful and distinguished breed of beetles; and it was understood that there was an offer of some fabulous amount to any one who would exercise these pests; but probably the legend was without foundation.

Rimmel's shop, which was described by the wit as being the exact "centre" of the Strand, has found less commodious premises further Westward. Beyond the recollection of sweet odours, there is not much of Rimmel's that clings to the memory, except the big fire in their perfumery store at the end of Savoy-court, which was quite worthy of the reputation of the establishment.

The loss of French's (Lacys', as he called it) displeases the Colonel. He thinks regretfully of its removal to Southampton-street, and of the hinted-at mistery concerning the upper part of the old shop, to which no one had ever succeeded in penetrating. Words fall him when he muses on the vanished glories of Simpson's and the cigar divan. It is useless to urge him to look in on the new Simpson's and inspect the improved condition of things. He would not admit improvement possible. They might still have a room for the Knights' Club, but it was not the old room or the old members. This seems hardly reasonable; but perhaps it is expecting too much that reason should stand such repeated shocks and still retain its seat.

He looks in vain for the watch shop of Mr. Blackie, a dear old Scotsman who had carried on the business of Gander and Wilson, a still older firm. He can hardly recognise the "Globe" office under its stuccoed front; but at the corner of Wellington-street he pauses a while in thought. It is useless attempting to locate even the sites of his old favourite haunts. There are handsome new buildings, massive and impressive on the northern side; but gone, and gone for ever, are Shott's, the old book and picture shops, the White Horse, and Torries dining-rooms. Not details have gone, but whole districts. Acres of houses and streets have disappeared. Only by keeping to the south side of the Strand can our old-timer feel secure from being hopelessly lost.

MISERIES OF HOUSE-HUNTING.

BY A WOULD-BE TENANT.

I was not a Socialist when it began, but I am now. Indeed, my only quarrel with Mr. Bernard Shaw and his friends is that they do not go far enough. They merely wish to abolish landlordism. That is altogether too mild. It is not making the punishment fit the crime. It is a weak surrender to a misplaced humanitarianism. Landlords should be—

The truth is I am in a mood that demands blood. The reason is very simple: I am a Londoner taking or rather trying to take, a house. If you have ever been through that experience, I know that I have your sympathy. If when the time comes, you happen to sit on the jury, I know I shall be acquitted. Things, I admit, will look black for me; the slaughter is to be immense; and you will need all the impartiality of an Irish jury in a cattle-driving case to pull me through. But you will do it. If we tenants do not stand by one another in these little emergencies, life will soon become impossible.

As far as I can foresee at present, the casualty list will include two landlords (my present and prospective ones), their two solicitors, my own solicitor—I think he will come first—six firms of house agents, the tenant I am succeeding, the tenant who is succeeding me, eight firms of wall-paper manufacturers, and the "artists" who make their designs, one sanitary inspector, and a small army of decorators, surveyors, paper-hangers, electricians, gardeners and carpenters. These are the major criminals, and, if all goes well, everyone of them is a doomed man.

Perhaps it is partly my own fault. I ought never to have lived in America. I ought never to have breathed that clear, clean, spacious, and unhampered air. I ought never to have known that there was a country in which landlords were not autocrats, and tenants still clung to a few remnants of freedom. It is that knowledge, I think, which, as much as anything else, has made me end up a course of house-hunting in London with murder at my heart. If only I did nor possess it, I might hug my chains as the Londoner does, and submit like him, after a few ineffectual course, to the gross impositons practised upon his innocence.

THE FIRST STEP.

You begin by collecting orders to view from the house agents. You then find that 50 per cent. of them are useless because the house or flat to which they admit you has already been let. This leads you to the discovery that it is a national trait with our people to put whatever they have to let on a house agent's books and then to forget to inform him when it has been disposed of. To the earnest house-hunter this in itself is ruffling.

But it is far more ruffling to find that all London estate agents act on the assumption that you never know what you want. If you tell them you are after a flat with not less than five bedrooms and within ten minutes' walk of the park, they will obey "your esteemed command" by furnishing a list of flats with four bedrooms and twenty minutes from the park. If you insist on its being on the third or fourth floor, with a lift, they will "beg respectfully to call to your attention" a flat on the first floor or the fifth, with no lift at all. And the worst of it is, they are so confoundedly polite and patient through it all, and go to such an infinity of pains to provide you with anything and everything you don't want, that it is impossible to get seriously angry with them!

But house agents, I take it, are pretty much the same all the world over. The differences in one's London experiences of being, or trying to be a tenent begin when the first steps are over, when one has found a house

COTTON SEED PRODUCTS.

Ordinarily, there are four merchantable products that are manufactured out of cotton seed, and these products may be subdivided into a larger number. For example, the products when divided roughly, as above, into four classes, would be oil, hulls, oil cake and linters. The subdivision of these different products in the oil is the different grades of oil, crude and refined. The oil cake may be ground to meal, and there is only one grade of hulls. The linters may be subdivided into different grades. There is, for instance, crude oil and this oil is very dark, much darker than the oil extracted from the average American seed. The writer did not see the seed before going to the mill, but from the general appearance of the oil we should imagine it might have been sometime heated to have produced so dark oil. Sometimes, if the seed is not given proper care from the time it is harvested until the time the oil is extracted the seed will ferment, darken the meal, and consequently darken the oil.

Then there is the oil after it has been through the first refining process, a bright yellow oil and suitable for many purposes that the crude oil would not be. This refined oil could be carried through still further refining processes and a much lighter colour and possibly an oil with less odour and taste could be made from the grade of seed. It certainly could be from a well cured and well ripened seed.

The writer has seen cotton seed oil in its highest state of refinery that was practically crystal white like water but it would be necessary to have prime seed for this high grade of oil.

Bolted meal is the same as the unbolted meal excepting that it has been run through screens and many of the hulls that passed through the separating machines with the meats or meal have been taken out of this; bolted meal and these hulls that are taken out are called tailings or screenings. Hulls show the shell or hull as it is termed, after the machines are through with them, and they are then ready for storing for feeding cattle, or if there is no demand for that purpose, they may be burned as fuel or disposed of as occasion seems to demand. We would say thay are very valuable as fuel, being worth more than the best grade of Timothy hay for coarse feeding to cattle.

Going back to a description of the meal and cake, of which the samples are representative of the stock worked from one would say these are not anywhere nearly as nice samples as are usually produced of American seed and we should judge mainly from the fact that the seed may have been, as above referred to, sometime fermented a little but more especially from the fact that the Indian seed is much

SMALLER THAN THE AMERICAN SEED

and as these samples were made by one of the large mills of this country, which work up approximately two tons of seed in thirty minutes, you can readily see that they had little time for experimenting, consequently there were many more hulls allowed to go through with the meats than would be advisable if machinery was prepared to work this special grade of seed. As we think, we have before fully described, but will confirm for making machinery for this special seed, it would be necessary to adjust the screening arrangement to the size of the seed to get a better grade of products in the meal, also in the oil, for if many hulls pass through with the meal and pass into the cookers the oil is coloured by the presence of a large percentage of hulls.

We are enclosing with these, a small sample of American meal, that is, meaning the meal made from American seed and you will see the wide difference in appearance between that and the sample of meal made from your seed.

Our chemists have taken four analyses of the seed that you sent them and find that there was 2·11 per cent. of the seed, sand and dust. After this had been extracted the meats or kernel of the seed indicated 50·47 per cent. the hulls or covering of the seed including the lint 49·53 per cent. the oil that was in the meats was 34·85 per cent.

You will please note also the anlaysis of the ground cake after all the oil was extracted that it was possible to extract under the rather unfavourable circumstances.

Moisture 8·50 per cent., oil 5·58 per cent., ammonia 5·11 per cent. protein 26·25 per cent.

This is a very small percentage indeed of protein as the American meal averages from 40 to 45 per cent of protein.

Chemical analysis of the hull shows that there was left in the hulls from imperfect milling caused by the seed, being of different size and machines not adapted to this small sized seed, a total loss of the entire amount of seed of 4·17 per cent., but if machinery was designed to especially work this seed, this loss of seed in the hulls would be reduced to a very small percentage indeed."

There is one feature in regard to the lint. The Indian seed is linted very much closer than the American seed when it comes to the oil mill, consequently, the lint recovered is of a darker colour, being closer to the hull and of a small amount, but the mill through which this seed was run secures two grades of lint, one by first running the seed through some preliminary linters to get a higher grade, and then again running them through a secondary battery of linters to secure what may be got after the first linting, but not of so good a quality, and will say in this connection, it would be impossible for them to secure as much lint from such small seed as the linting machines are not set closely enough to properly work this seed, but it is a question in the writer's mind how close it would pay to lint the Indian seed if the value of the lint was alone considered, for it seems to be of a

VERY POOR QUALITY,

but when it comes to the separation of the meats from the hulls, it is better to have had the seed closely linted to aid in the separation or, in other words, so there will be as little lint left on the hull as possible that might retard separation.

We also quote as below from our correspondents who worked this seed and think perhaps they will give you as good an explanation of the situation as it is possible to do and it would be entirely disinterested so far as any colouring that we might give the matter, for the parties are thoroughly reliable who worked this seed and had no interest in stating the matter any other than just as they found it.

"Basis of figuring 2,000 pounds of seed as bought or delivered at the mill."

Seeds delivered	2,000 pounds	
Loss in milling 8 per cent,	160 "	
Actual seed to be accounted for	1,840 "	
Meats in same 50 per cent	920 "	
Oil in Meats 34·8 per cent		320 pounds
Cake produced	1,107·7 "	
Containing oil 5·58 per cent.		61·8 lbs.
Hulls produced ...	485 "	
Containing 1,2 per cent. oil		6 "
Oil yield as per first report		227·5 "
Oil accounted for		295·3 "
Deducted from amount in seed		295·2
Saving; oil un-accounted for		24·7 lbs.

"The usual difference between the theoretical and the actual yields of oil from American seed is about 4 pounds. The difference shown above is entirely too great and can be accounted for or explained by the small quantity of seed furnished for the test. In the large mill such as ours we work two and a half tons of seed in thirty minutes to make a test that we would consider absolutely accurate we should have about 100 tons of seed. It would be better to make small tests in a mill containing no more than one press.

"The analysis of the cake indicates that there was too little moisture in the seed as we discovered in process of manufacture, but owing to the small quantity of seed we could not experiment as to the proper length of time to cook or in adding water to overcome the difficulty. We understood that the test was to determine if your machinery would work the Indian seed successfully and not to obtain the best possible results in manufacture. We therefore confined ourselves to watching the machines rather than the results.

"We can unhesitatingly state that your machinery as we have it arranged is perfectly fitted for working the Indian seed and any other kind that we have seen. And we are confident that the maximum results will be got. The yield of oil in the test made by us would have been materially increased if we had a more perfect separation of the hulls from the meats. As you know, this is simply a question of the fineness of the perforations in the metal on the shakers which perform the work. There is absolutely no suggestion we can make to improve on the machines or the system except to use finer perforated metal than is customary in America. This could only be determined as to size by actual experiment. And even with us our metal has to be changed numbers of times during the season to adjust the ammonia content of the cake or to get better separation. A full set of different perforated sheets should be furnished with the outfit to permit of changes when necessary."

It is quite possible also that it would be easy to get a larger percentage of oil from the seed if they worked up as soon as possible after gathering. Of course, a small amount of seed, a few hundredweights, like our friends handled for us and you, were a long time coming from India, and were exposed to all conditions of weather in shipholds, &c., also in going from New York to the south, and it has been our experiment in this line of work for many years that there was no time that seed could be worked to better advantage than soon after they were separated from the cotton fibre, in fact, if they remain too long, they seem to lose a large percentage of the oil and the seed got in such hard and dry condition that it also seems difficult to extract as large a percentage as it would when they were in good condition. However, the tests show up fully as good as we had expected, taking into consideration all the points against a good showing and we trust the results will be such as will enable your clients to place an order with us for oil mill machinery.

THE STANDARD OF MACHINERY.

We have written you, we believe, quite fully in the past, in regard to our make of machinery and we perhaps can add nothing but that we are always keeping it up to the very highest standards and with the knowledge we have had of Indian seed in former years, having shipped quite a little Machinery to India some years since, although of late years have known nothing about this machinery, in fact, do not know where it was located but it was made especially for Indian seed and other matters along these lines make us in good position to execute quickly and promptly what we believe would be a very acceptable filling of any orders you might place with us along these lines, and hope to hear from you at your early convenience. If there is any description of the products that you do not fully understand, if you would write us asking for definite information along such lines as you require, will take pleasure in going over the matter in detail with you.

Again, referring to the samples of cake sent you by express, prepaid, the pieces of cake are not whole cakes, the size of the cakes of our standard presses are 14½" wide and approximately 32" long. These vary a trifle owing to the way the material is handled in the press and as you will note something like ¾" thick. The pieces of cake sent you are a little more than one-half the length of the cake and the reason whole cakes were not sent, in transit the cakes were broken in two from the mill here. Perhaps the matter of bolting the meal or screening of the same should be a little further explained. It is not usually done unless it is desired to make a very fine grade of meal or to keep grade up to a certain standard.

Right along this idea referring to the quotations from the miller's report, the changing of the perforated metal in the separation process the change the "ammonia content" is principally because the State laws demand that they carry a determined or stated amount of ammonia and owing to the different conditions of seed, these changes and machines have to be adjusted to meet these varying conditions of seed and the steady demand of the law. The law above referred to was passed to protect the farmers who purchase large amounts of meal for the "ammonia contents," for fertilizer, and you will readily see that arrangements could be made whereby a much larger percentage of hulls could be passed through the meats and thus quite appreciably making the amount of meal which is a very valuable product, larger, although of not so good a quality, and the State Governments take these matters in hand very thoroughly in our milling states and compel the millers to keep their product up to a certain standard."

THE QUESTION OF RAILWAY WAGON SUPPLY.

The E. I. R. and the Bengal Chamber.

At their meetings on the 7th and 21st April the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce had before them correspondence between the Agent of the East Indian Railway and the Indian Mining Association in connection with the subject of the supply of railway wagons. The Association had suggested that a Committee consisting of representatives of the Railway, of the Chamber, and of the Association, should be appointed to investigate the question of the short supply of wagons. This proposal the Committee were invited to put before the Agent of the Railway for his consideration. The idea was that the Committee of Inquiry should obtain information as to the extent of the actual deficiency of rolling-stock; and that it should investigate the question of the probable expansion of traffic, so that the additional rolling-stock needed within the next few years might be correctly estimated.

The Committee of the Chamber understood that the Agent of the East Indian Railway was of opinion that information on these subjects could be more readily obtained if representatives of the Association were to travel over the line, with the object of making such inquiries as they might deem necessary. To assist them in this work, the Railway authorities would place every facility at their disposal, and would enable them to obtain all the particulars which they might require. If necessary, they could also be accompanied by any railway traffic expert of standing, whom the Association might appoint for the purpose. The expert would be able to advise on technical points and to give assistance to the delegates in their work. It seemed to the Committee of the Chamber that this view of the matter should be considered by the Indian Mining Association, and they accordingly communicated it to that body before taking further action.

A LARGE "penny-in-the-slot" machine company has (our Chicago correspondent says) gone out of business here on account of a flood of counterfeit money. It is stated that 40 per cent. of the coins comprised lead slugs, plugged dimes, and other bogus coins. The local post-office department, for a similar reason, has abolished lot machines for purchase of stamps

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 12.

THE rain has fallen locally in North-East India, excluding Bihar and Orissa; light showers have occurred in South-West Punjab; but in North-West India the pressure has risen. The weather is now likely to become settled, except along the hills, in Upper India. After the recent rain, the temperature has fallen and is very low.

Burma—Moulmein and Diamond Island had light falls of rain; skies are lightly clouded; air is slightly drier than usual in the Central Districts; temperature is normal or in excess.

North-East India and Orissa—Nearly general rain has fallen in Assam and Chota Nagpur, local rain in the north of Eastern Bengal, and Bengal; Tezpur, Dhubri and Jalpaiguri record one inch; Silchar, one and half inch; Cherrapoonjee, four inches; Dinajpur, three-quarters of an inch. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded; humidity is above the average in Chota Nagpur and below the Orissa Coast; temperature is nearly normal.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Cawnpore, Muktesar and Chakrata report light falls of rain; skies are almost cleared; moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average; temperature is in defect in the West United Provinces, normal in the rest of the Division.

North-West India.—Nearly general, but light rain has occurred in South-West Punjab; Simla and Sirsa record light falls; skies are moderately clouded in Kashmir, clear or lightly clouded elsewhere; humidity is above the average at most stations in Upper India; temperature is in moderate to large defect, except in Sind and Gujarat; the largest deficiency is 17° at Montgomery.

Peninsula.—Light rain has fallen at Vizagapatam and Trichinopolly; clouds have increased in the extreme South; skies are moderately to heavily clouded there and on the North Madras Coast, but in the rest of the Division they are clear or only lightly clouded; amount of moisture in the air differs irregularly, from the average; temperature is normal.

Forecast.—Scattered falls of rain are probable in Burma, North-East India, South India and on the North Madras Coast; a few thunder showers are likely in the Upper India Hills.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 12th May 1908 was 28·868 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfal since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (4th)	...	...	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	86·9	64·6	...	10·47
Lahore	95·4	69·2	...	2·67
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	96·5	67·0	0·04	3·57
Delhi	95·2	70·7	...	2·67
Agra	95·5	75·5	...	1·47
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	101·8	83·1	...	1·69
Cawnpore	97·4	71·0	0·52	1·38
Allahabad	104·1	79·5	...	0·95
Jacobabad	108·1	74·3	...	1·77
Karachi	91·9	77·2	...	0·85
Ajmer	97·9	78·2	...	1·82
Jaipur	96·7	74·6	...	1·38
Kotah	...	...	...	...
Bhuj	99·6	74·5	...	0·09
Dwarka	86·8	78·7	...	0·11
Veraval	86·2	79·3	...	0·15
Rajkot	103·4	70·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	105·6	75·5	...	0·08
Surat	92·1	78·1	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	103·6	75·7	...	0·10
Deesa	104·8	73·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	...	...	...	...
Indore	99·1	74·1	...	0·37
Jubbulpore	104·5	78·8	...	1·96
Sangor	101·6	78·5	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	107·6	76·4	...	1·34
Khandwa	104·7	80·1	...	1·44
Akola	107·2	79·1	...	1·02
Amraoti	106·8	75·3	...	2·72
Nagpur	109·1	82·6	...	2·14
Chanda	111·0	79·0	...	1·65
Raipur	109·7	78·4	...	3·06
Bombay	91·2	81·2	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	89·3	79·4	...	0·12
Mormugao	89·0	80·7	...	0·20
Karwar	90·3	81·0	...	3·16
Malegaon	103·4	73·1	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	101·4	67·0	...	0·28
Poona	99·0	68·8	...	0·91
Sholapur	105·8	74·4	...	0·20
Bijapur	103·2	71·2	...	1·08
Belgaum	95·3	64·6	...	2·08
Aurangabad	103·2	69·7	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	110·9	82·2	...	2·22
Hyderabad	106·3	83·2	...	1·15
Mangalore	90·7	81·4	...	2·08
Calicut	88·8	81·1	0·01	14·25
Cochin	89·7	82·3	0·09	28·48
Colombo	88·5	81·0	...	48·33
Masulipatam	96·3	84·1	...	6·67
Bellary	106·0	77·3	...	2·97
Cuddapah	109·2	86·1	...	6·00
Madras	106·0	83·0	...	23·24
Bangalore	91·3	70·8	...	10·60
Coimbatore	94·4	74·3	...	11·66
Trichinopoly	103·6	76·8	...	17·73
Negapatam	104·4	83·0	...	33·15

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH MAY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 12th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports light rain and skies are lightly clouded at Lahore. Humidity has decreased but is still in excess of normal at Ambala and Delhi. Winds are southerly at Delhi while calms are recorded in other places. Temperature during day as well as night was much below the average generally.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports more than half an inch of rain and skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi. Humidity has decreased at Agra and Cawnpore. Winds blow from the southerly and south-easterly direction at Jhansi, Cawnpore and Allahabad and from the north-easterly direction at Agra. Temperature both maximum and minimum was 6° to 10° in defect of normal at several places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared at Karachi and the air is damper than usual in Sind The direction of air movement is southerly at Ajmer easterly at Jaipur and westerly or north-westerly elsewhere. Temperature during the day time was 6° to 10° below the average at Ajmer and Jaipur while the minimum varied but slightly from normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are more or less clouded in several places and humidity is slightly above the average at Bhuj, Veraval, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Indore. Southerly or south-westerly winds prevail generally. Weather during day was 4° to 6° cooler than usual at Surat and Indore and yesterday's minimum was 4° below normal at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud and the air is drier than usual everywhere except at Akola, Amraoti and Raipur where it is slightly damper. Winds are easterly at Jubbulpore and Saugor, north-easterly at Raipur and westerly or north-westerly elsewhere. Day temperature was 4° cooler than usual at Saugor and the night temperature 4° cooler at Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Light to moderate cloud prevails along the coast and the air is damper than usual at Karwar. The direction of air movement is northerly at Mormugao and Karwar and westerly at Bombay. Temperature both maximum and minimum was about the average generally.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Poona and Hyderabad and humidity is above the average at Poona, Belgaum and Sholapur. Winds blow from the westerly or north-westerly direction at most places. Day temperature was about normal generally while weather during night was 4° cooler than usual at Bijapur and 5° warmer at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather continues fine but the pressure on the Coromandel Coast is below the average.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THREE ESTIMATES OF MR. ASQUITH.

"Difficulties make a man, but sometimes they unmake a Prime Minister," writes the "Saturday Review," in discussing "Mr. Asquith's Choice." "Lord Rosebery certainly did not lack the stimulus of difficulty, yet his difficulties can hardly be said to have made him. But Mr. Asquith is of very different stuff, for better and worse. There are delicate qualities, to be prized for many things, which languish in any but sympathetic surroundings, which must be enticed out by cultivation and shrink under opposition. These qualities do not often go with the harder greater elements in character which thrive by difficulty and stress. But in Mr. Asquith it is these qualities which dominate the whole man.

"He may lack charm, but he has force. Doubtless this type is good at provoking opposition as well as meeting it; and it will always be a disputed question whether the driver or the cajoler is the more successful handler of men. The greatest men, of course, are both, but only the greatest men. Mr. Asquith is not amongst them, but he is well in the next line. We cannot doubt that his is the type, short of the greatest, the A + man, best suited to meet the situation a new Liberal Premier has to face. If any man on the Ministerial side can surmount the difficulties confronting the Government and bring the Party successfully through its present distress, it is Mr. Asquith. His forte will not be popularity, either in the country or in the House; genial temper will not smooth over domestic differences; there will be no golden mouth to make men think they agree when they are all the while fundamentally opposed.

"Nor will the discontented and rebelliously-tempered be ready to forgive for the personal enthusiasm they have for their leader. But he will hold them in a stronger way. The Party will feel that it cannot do without him; even those who chafe under his rule will recognise that they have got to have him whether they like him or not; that no one else can carry them through their difficulties; that he is their best man. They may not love him, but they must believe in him. He will compel their confidence. And he will have his bodyguard. This type has always a certain number of life-and-death friends, of whom the popular type, the man who charms and wins all men's affections, sometimes, perhaps often, has none.

NO OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

The "Spectator," discussing Mr. Asquith's Government, says:—"Considering the dangers of the European situation, and therefore the necessity of strong armaments, there is only one way of keeping taxation within reasonable bounds, and that is by the avoidance of large expenditure on so-called social reforms. Yet the Government are contemplating the most expensive and the most dangerous of all proposals for social reform. It is impossible to adopt old-age pensions without an expenditure of at least eight millions a year, and this will only lay the foundations of a scheme which will ultimately cost thirty millions a year. If once the country is committed to a system of old-age pensions, the cry of the Tariff Reformers, 'Put us in office and we will finish the job which the Government have begun, but have not had the pluck or the wit or the ability to carry through,' will be irresistible. Therefore there is no exaggeration in saying that the Government, if they persist in their scheme of old-age pensions, will be guilty of a breach of that trusteeship in regard to Free Trade which the "Westminster Gazette" places as their ideal.

"Unfortunately the "Westminster" seems to be totally unaware of this fact, for [it says]: 'We look forward to a Session devoted in the main to the reform of the Poor Law, and accompanying this, a serious attempt to deal with the question of the unemployed.' Poor Law reform is, of course, a euphemism for old-age pensions—that is, for indiscriminate outdoor relief to aged persons to the tune of at least eight millions a year. For such a trusteeship in the matter of Free Trade we say at once that we have no use. If the new Government really desire to win the right to call themselves the trustees of Free Trade, they must abandon their proposals in the matter of old-age pensions. This is a test case, and we sincerely trust that those Unionist Free Traders who agree with the "Spectator," and who offer a true and not a lip service to Free Trade, will at the coming by-elections remember that it is a test case. A Government who lay the foundations for a universal system of old-age pensions are also laying the foundations of Protection, and cannot possibly claim to be trustees of Free Trade."

"Mr. Asquith's Premiership is opportune," writes the "Nation." "The Liberal Government of to-day is a busy factory of legislation. It wants a master-workman at its head, and the faculty of workmanship is Mr. Asquith's special qualification for public life. We may think him a little wanting in imagination, in intuition, and in these special gifts of speech which go to the inspiriting of men or belong to the diplomacy of politics. On these lines Mr. Asquith's gifts do not compare either with Mr. Balfour's or with his predecessor's. But as an executant of policy he is unrivalled, and among recent statesmen deserves comparison only with Gladstone.

"It is safe to say that he has been the best devising head in the late Cabinet, and that his services in constructive work have been equally loyal and able. And it is unjust to call him a heartless or a spiritless politician. He has sometimes offended through a certain precision and dryness of speech. But there are cases in which rigid phrasing implies carefulness rather than hardness, a failure in tactics rather than in sympathy. What we hope he will consider during his tenure of power is that the standing of his Government in the House of Commons depends in no small degree on those groups of members who represent a disinherited nationality, or hard-driven and dependent forces in the community. He has in his day done good service, both to labour and to Ireland. He can render them a still greater service by keeping them in touch with the general forces of progress."

BY THE WAY.

THE "FATHERSHIP" OF THE HOUSE.

By the death of the ex-Premier the honour of the position of "Father of the House" reverts to a Conservative member, Mr. J. G. Talbot. Like Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, he has sat continuously in Parliament since 1868, though he changed his constituency, having first represented Kent for a period of ten years before his election for Oxford University. But for the surprises brought about by the last General Election, there would have been several other members to dispute the "fathership," Mr. Chaplin being among them. Another Conservative, Sir Francis Powell, is the senior member of the House of Commons in respect of the date of his first return to Parliament in 1857. To Sir Charles Dilke falls the honour of being Father of the Liberal Party in the Commons, by virtue of length of Parliamentary career, in succession to the late Premier.

SIR FREDERICK BRIDGE AND THE MUSICAL CABMAN.

Sir Frederick Bridge, the Westminster Abbey organist, who left London for Canada, where he will lecture on "English Cathedral Music" may possibly discover a musical stoker on the voyage out or a budding Wagner on a Canadian sheep-farm. He once confessed the debt he owed his cook—a Wesleyan—for her assistance when he edited the new Wesleyan Tune Book some four years ago; and was a little staggered to be asked by a cabman who had driven him home, "Why did you take the 'Hallelujah Chorus' so fast last week at the Albert Hall, Sir Frederick?" The genial conductor of the Royal Choral Society gave his reasons for so doing, whereupon the cabman-critic asked him if he would perform Perosi's "transfiguration" at one of the Choral Society's concerts, and offered to lend him a copy of the score to look at!

HIS CORONATION EXPERIENCES.

As Abbey organist Sir Frederick has responsible for the music of King Edward's Coronation, and received hundreds of applications from people willing to sing at that service for nothing. One lady, in offering, added, "Can I bring my dear mother into the organ loft? She would so like to see a Coronation before she dies." Trumpeters from Kneller Hall practised fanfares in the Abbey while the workmen were preparing it for the ceremony and Sir Frederick himself tried a few notes on those difficult instruments. "The Clerk of the Works came to me," he afterwards remarked, "and said, 'If you don't stop that row I shall have to do something. My men threaten to leave the job. They have all stopped work, and that means a loss of £5 a minute." "That row" was at once stopped.

NON-CHURCHGOING THE HIGHLANDS.

Scotland does not stand where it did by a long way in the matter of churchgoing. At the last meeting of the Established Synod of Moray and Ross, held in Inverness, it was reported that non-church going was growing in the Highlands, and was one of the problems the Church had to tackle. Farm-servants appeared to take little or no interest in the Church. In centres of population the percentage of non-churchgoers was very alarming. The reasons given by non-churchgoers were various—such as need of rest, want of clothes &c.—but the real reason, it was stated, was want of will and incapacity to see the good of going. In Inverness the sessions reported that non-churchgoing prevailed in town and country to an alarming extent. One town session gave the proportion as one-fifth. The country sessions traced the indifference to Church division.

MUSIC IN MANCHESTER.

Manchester, according to the "Musical Home Journal," went musical mad about seventy years ago, and in the succeeding years it established a reputation which has not only been maintained but added to. When the old Concert Hall was built, in 1831, an income of 3,000 guineas was immediately forthcoming. Two years later a choral society was founded. Amongst the professors of music interested in this organisation was Richard Cudmore, who a year previously had composed, and produced, the "Martyr of Antioch." David Banks, Henry Arnold and the two Malones were also well-known figures in the musical revival in Manchester. Musical functions in Manchester have, from the first, been invariably successful. The bookings at the original festival totalled £15,000, leaving a profit of £5,000.

THE OLD KHANDALA ROAD.

The quiet charm of an Eastern night
Had lured me—hence my ditty—
To muse by the old and broken Road
Which leads to Poona City.

The air was drowsy with whir of wings
Of Ciccala and Cricket,
A subtle murmur of unseen things
Stole from the neighbouring thicket.

When underneath the arching boughs
Avenues dim as Hades,
Came palanquins and sedan chairs
Bearing brave men, fair ladies.

But as they pass adown the road,
Between the Mountain gorges,
I note the costumes that they wear,
Are Williams and the Georges.

In per ruque and in farthingale,
With powder and with patches,
And oh the dark eyes that I saw,
And oh the darker lashes.

And as they silently glide by,
The night winds o'er me blow,
The scent of musk and patchouli,
Perfumes of long ago.

Hark, what is the sound I hear
Borne on the air so balmy?
Surely the tramp of measured feet,
And lo, a dusty army

Marches along the metalled ways,
And the moon shines pale and eerie,
On Matchlock and on epaulette,
On footsore men and weary.

Perchance a passing butterfly,
Just woke me from my dreaming,
For only on the ruined road,
The morning sun is streaming.

And if may be you doubt my lay,
Just wait till daylight closes,
And hie you to a mossy bank
Close by a clump of roses.

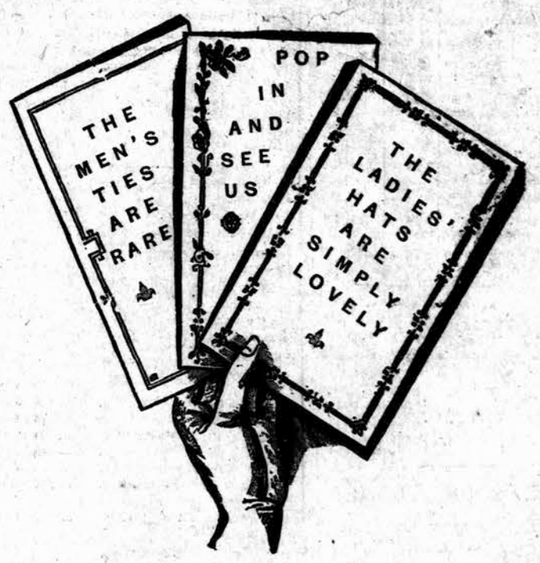
Then bide until the stars climb up,
Where the setting sun has glow'd,
You too may see the ghosts that haunt
That old Khandalla Road.

Khandalla. MINA BURT.

THE enormous increase in the value of real estate in New York is shown by a division which has just been made amongst eight members of the Chanler family. They are the great grandchildren of John Jacob Astor, who laid the foundation of the Astor millions. The partition just made shows that a farm bought by their ancestor in 1838 for £4,600 is now worth £650,000.

WE ARE ALWAYS BUSY

But you are always willing in your spare moments to read our advertisements, for they are interesting, money-saving and catchy—

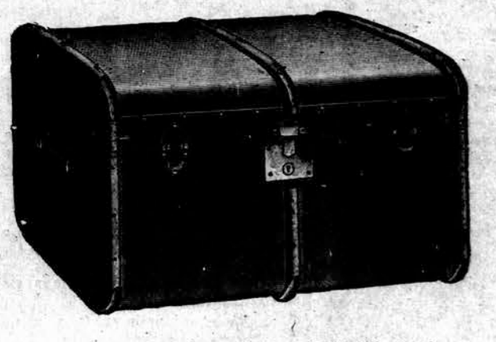


TO TRAVELLERS.

If you are going Home or to the Hills, then it follows, you must get your requirements from us, for we give you rare good value and rippin good goods—

We can give you
DECK CHAIRS
WARM RUGS
SUN TOPEES
DECK SHOES
cheaper than any one else in this part of the world.

THE "FIBRE" DEEP IMPERIAL.



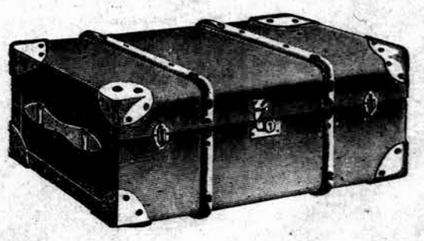
Made exactly as per above, but much deeper, in the following sizes :—

Length :	30	33	36	Inches.
Width :	18¾	20½	21	"
Depth :	18¾	20½	21	"

GOOD VALUE

Price, Rs. 59-0 62-0 69-8 each.

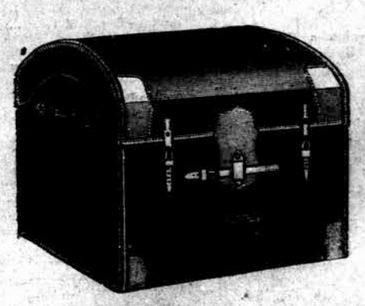
SPECIAL FIBRE CABIN TRUNKS.



Brown Fibre Cabin Trunks, as per illustration, which are considered twice as durable as leather yet they are very light in weight.

Size: 32" by 19" by 12" 34" by 19" by 12" 36" by 19" by 12" } Durable
Price, Rs. 52-8 55-8 Rs. 59-8 each. } Strong.

REAL FIBRE TRUNKS.



Brown Fibre Deep Trunk, as per above.

Size: 32" by 20" by 17" 34" by 20" by 17" 36" by 20" by 18" } Stronger
Price, Rs. 64-8 68-0 Rs. 72-8 each. } than Steel.

PARRY SMITH & Co.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 11.] [BOMBAY, MAY 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85 1/2	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	98 5/8		3/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities	83	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	24 3/16	1/8	
Do. do. 3 months' hence	24 1/4	1/8	
Do. in New York	52 1/2	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·13	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·42 1/2		1/2
Do. do. do. New York	4·67 1/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	Mar 19
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 1/4		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4		1/8
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 3/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 5/8		1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £100,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...Is. 3 23/32d. unchanged.

* Closing tone of Silver :—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ...Steady with active demand and large business.

Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Steady.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	...20,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000
Imports	... 1,000
Mid-Americans ...	...5·77+08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 7 5/16+1/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.
5·27	5·26	5·24	5·13	4·99
+03	+03	+03	+02	+02
Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
4·91	4·87	4·86	4·84	
+02	+01	+02	+01	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	7,000 bales.
Do. do. last year ...	8,500 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	4,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—10·70+25

Futures—Month of July 9·42+34 } Declined early owing to favorable weather reports and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

Do. do. Oct. 9·00+14 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 11/16+3/16

Futures—Month of July 10·27+48

Do. do. Oct. 9·08+16

Closing Tone of Futures,—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 5 5/32
F. G. Broach	d. 5 5/32
Good Broach	d. 4 29/32
Fine Bhownagger	d. 4 29/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 29/32
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 29/32
Fine Oomras	d. 4 29/32
F. G. Oomras	d. 4 29/32
Good Oomras	d. 4 29/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d.
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 4 29/32
Fine Bengals	d. 3 29/32
F. G. Bengals	d. 3 29/32
Good Bengals	d. 3 29/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 29/32
Good Khandeish	d. 4 29/32
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 29/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—39 1/2—May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.

Red F. A. Q. Karachi, C. I. F.—39 1/4—May-June—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Easier.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 2,850,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 56 May-June—H A and D—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 57 3/8 May-June—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 1/8—May-June—Havre—Done—Canal.

Tone of Linseed.—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 5/16 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 7 1/2d.—Value.

Arrivals :—

"Oakenfels"—"Castalia."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs		
1 Box Sova	1,260	Alexandria	J H E Obadiah
Gold Coins	1,720		
1 Parcel Silver	34	London	Comptoir National
4 Boxes Sova	7,432	Aden	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins	49,192		
Rupees	4,775		
20 Bundles Rs	42,100	Lingah	
1 Bundle Rs	2,000	Dubai	H A Laree
48 Nugs Silver coins	15	C Mandvie	V Gullianjee

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [12TH MAY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. ,, 26th ,,
Bank of Bombay ... 8 per cent. ,, 16th April.
Bank of Madras ... 9 per cent. ,, 11th Feb.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months fixed at 5½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

There is no change to report in this market and business continues very dull. All Banks are willing to sell T. T. at Is. 3 27/32d. but without finding any buyers. Bank bills are offered for the mail at Is. 3 7/8d. on demand and only small amounts are taken. Private bills are also scarce and any that are offered are easily placed at Is. 4 1/32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	Is. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	Is. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	Is. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	131 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176

Government Paper :—

There has been only a trifling business passing in this market to-day and there has been no variation in rates. At opening the quotations were 95 11/16 for cash and 95 3/4 for the settlement and they are unchanged at the close. Calcutta market is also quiet, their quotations to-day being advised as 95 5/8 ready and 95 3/4 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·11
1st Settlement	,, 95·13

Bullion :—

On Monday the price of Bar silver in London advanced 1/8 to 24 3/16 ready and 24 1/4 for forward delivery in two months. New York closed 1/4 higher at 52 1/2. Locally the market opened at 63 5/8 ex-duty but some of the bulls were prepared, at this point, to take their profits with the result that the market closes slightly easier. Ready and forward quotations are given below. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	9	0
Ditto 2nd do. ...	62	1	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The sharp advance in the American markets reacted on the local market, and rates opened at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 all round. Exporters are not following the rise and business is consequently limited. There has been some enquiry for fine M. G. Bengals, May delivery, but sellers are stiff. After the Liverpool opener the market closed easier as under.

In ready cotton a small business was done at Colaba.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	220	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	211	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	207	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	201	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	201	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	198	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	189	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	196	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	183 1/2	,,
Good Bhownagger ...	203	,,
Good Westerns	205	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	220	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	15,000 bales
Total Imports	12,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·39	5·34	5·32	5·22	5·08
+12	+08	+08	+09	+09
O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
4·99	4·95	4·94	4·92	
+08	+09	+08	+08	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Owing to a better demand the market is improving in tone, and prices are steadier. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 6 6	B. T.
May	,,	8 10 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small enquiry. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	9 2 0	B. T.
May ,, Delhi ...	,,	9 10 0	R. T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ...	,,	10 3 0	B. T.
,, ,, Cawnpore ...	,,	10 0 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate demand. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	54 8 0
Muggy	,,	53 4 0
Yellow Hinganghat	,,	57 0 0
,, Secunderabad ...	,,	55 8 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 7 0

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 29 0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :— ... Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready Rs. 5 8 0 nominal.

June-July ... Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Groundnuts— Rs. 44 0 0 nominal.

Tone—No stocks.

Wheat :—

White-Delhi, May ... Rs. 6 5 6 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,402 1/2
India	63
Indian Specie Bank	51 1/2
Mills :—	
Century	1,850
Kohinoor	725
Southern Maratha Mill ...	197 1/2
Presses—	
New Mofussil	620
Miscellaneous :—	
Badhan Pile & Co. ...	133
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,030
Delhi Flour Mill	153
Marcks and Co.	130
Telephone Co.	620
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	580
Amritsar-Patti	113
Tapti-Valley	427 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	5,882 bales.
Wheat	7,090 cwts.
Linseed	12,216 ,,
Rapeseed	11,319 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,645 ,,
Poppyseed	17,033 ,,
Groundnuts	457 ,,
Castorseed	4,855 ,,
Rice	8,312 ,,
Myrabollams	4,489 ,,
Cottonseed	31,281 ,,
Mowraseed	197 ,,
Gram	1,147 ,,
Joowar	79 ,,
Maize	95 ,,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,397½
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 ,,	63
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 ,,	1,465
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 ,,	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	70 28
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 ,,	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	4 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.	£25	£12·10	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue	xd. 75 670
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd490
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	175
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	457
Benar Manufacturing	200	200	20	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	750
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	715
Bombay United ...	250	250	10	xd 485
Century ...	500	500	50	xd 1,850
Central India ...	500	500	85	1,790
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200½
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	10	575
Colaba Land & Mill	700	700	50	1,055
Coronation Milla	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	275
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	800
Crescent ...	100	100	5	97
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 80	1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David ...	250	250	20	xd 330
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	680
Empress ...	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,350
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	10	350
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	520
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	162
Indian Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	35	740
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	15	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	147½
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid 60	430
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	1030
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	xd. 715
Leopold ...	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas ...	1,000	1,000	40	500
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,450
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,065
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2875
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	Nil.	200
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	640
Phoenix ...	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen ...	10 00	1,000	20	950
Rehman ...	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	xd. 887½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	575
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	4,310
S. Mahratta ...	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	1,145½
Sun ...	250	250	25	165
Swadeshi ...	500	500	45	xd 1,310
Textile ...	500	500	30	1,190
Union (V. Gopalji) ...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India ...	1,000	1,000	20	565

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co. ...	100	100		305
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld.	100	20		13
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	132
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue ...	625	675	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 158
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.	O. £10	£10	Nil.	153
Bombay Ice Mfg. ...	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill ...	500	500	40	950
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company ...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	290
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	267½
Delhi Flour ...	100	100	yr. 20	xd. 375
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	200	200	16	155
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	500	50	yr. p.c. 17	110
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co. ...	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing ...	200	175	yr. 14	205
Marcks and Co. ...	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co. ...	100	100	10	131
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A. ...	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	50	p. c. 12½	175
Phillips and Co. ...	100	30	...	32
Port Canning Co. ...	40	40	p. c. 10	560
Shivrajpur ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	480
Syndicate ...	A. 10	10	p. c. 5	40
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company ...	B. 10	10	Nil.	35
Soundy and Co. ...	100	100	8	90
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ...	180	100	Nil.	nom 20
	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 14
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis 5
Thackerand Co. ...	100	100	p. c. 20	255
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 36
Treacher and Co. ...	500	500	yr. 40	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar ...	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	95
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Broach City ...	200	200	14	225
Fort ...	475	475	22½	270
French ...	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	250	250	40	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee ...	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum ...	400	400	25	330½
Mahmadpura Cta ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva ...	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	Nil.	57
Maamar Manufg. ...	250	250	15	272
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Mofussil Co. ...	400	400	50	620
New Borax ...	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Parshany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon ...	500	600	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co.	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind ...	400	400	35	720
Surat City ...	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P. ...	150	50	12	125

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A writer in the "Book Monthly" quotes a good anecdote illustrative of injudicious marginal annotation. A member of a circulating library, having secured a recently published novel, found to his disgust, on reaching an exciting juncture in the story, that some earlier reader had written on the margin of the page a sketch of the development of the plot. Curiously enough, a person to whom he happened to complain of the matter proved to be himself the culprit, and explained that he had been so kept upon the tenterhooks by the story that he wrote the summary in question in order that no subsequent reader should suffer as he had done. The writer thinks the novel was one of George Eliot's. It may have been so, or, on the other hand, it may have been one by Wilkie Collins, whose practice of reserving the solution of some crucial point in the trade to form a sovereign terminal "thrill" is well known. Circulating libraries suffer from such annotators, especially, perhaps, circulating libraries at holiday resorts. There the isolation, the leisure, and the general uneventfulness of life leave the mind free for a keener interest in fiction, and that interest finds expression in jottings upon the pages. This has not escaped that keen observer Mr. De Morgan. This is how he describes the library at St. Sennans-on-Sea :—"Even fifty years ago there was never a volume that had not been defaced out of all knowledge by crooked marks of the most inquisitive interruption and straight marks of the most indignant astonishment by the reading public in the shadows of the breakwaters. It really read, that public did; and, what is more, it often tore out the interesting bits to take away. I remember great exasperation when a sudden veil was drawn over the future of two lovers just as the young gentleman had flung himself into the arms of the young lady. An unhallowed fiend had cut off the sequel with scissors and boned it."

CARESSES OF THE PENCIL.

In the eyes of collectors, strictly so called, the practice of jotting on the margins of one's own books is only one degree less flagitious than doing so on other people's. That, however, is due to the sort of book they fancy. Certainly if one has a unique Caxton he does well to hold its broad margins sacrosanct. Or if one were the possessor of the legendary copy of Homer, "written in letters of gold on parchment made from the intestines of a dragon," he would be worse than foolish to ply his "koh-i-noor" on the blank spaces. But to the ordinary reader ordinary books are not things to be kept in glass cases. If one has an edition of a book too bright and good to bear the pencil-marks, its place is on the show-shelf of one's library, and a plainer edition should be got that will not recent the "caresses of the pencil." Books are our friends, and if they talk to us in type we may talk back to them in script. It is the only way we have, someone says, of shewing our affection for them. Comments thus made by those who have taken the precaution to be born men of genius have, it is well known, increased the market value of a book. Probably no more than one copy of the catalogue of the London Library ever fetched so large a sum as £6 15s. Yet that was the price paid last February for a copy on whose pages Carlyle had written such remarks as "What terrible waggon-loads of rubbish." Indeed, the foible which the public has of possessing books containing autograph matter of previous eminent possessors has led some authors to make notes of that sort on their volumes to increase their market value. Nodier is said to have done so, and it is reported of Lamennais—a saint, but in this matter wise in his generation—that on the eve of the sale of a portion of his library he went over many of his books inscribing in a bold hand on the fly-leaves the signature "F. de Lamennais." In such cases, however, it is "de rigueur" that one should really be a man of genius, and not that one should merely think so, as a story of Hilf Burton's reminds us. A collector had lent to a friend a set of pamplets relating to the religious struggles of Elizabeth's reign. They were exceedingly rare, and were bound appropriately—carefully inlaid in boards, clothed in the finest of morocco, and titled in guilt lengthwise along the back. Now the friend considered himself a most eminent poet, so in a large handwriting he recorded upon the margins from page to page the impression made upon his mind by the matter. He did so in order to enhance the value of the set in the eyes of posterity. Alas! the collector knew that his friend had no claim upon posterity, and no doubt when his cherished volumes came back to him thus altered his face would be "something to snap shot."

THE LITERATURE OF GLUTTONY.

The literature of gluttony has not in our delicate day maintained its own (writes a correspondent), and one would like to say a word for it before writing about eating becomes a lost art. A lady gave us not very long ago, it is true, the "Diary of a Greedy Woman," and the usual cookery-books still keeping appearing. But the signal test is the place that eating, liberally conceived, holds in the novel; and to-day, if one may judge by our common novels, the frank pleasures of the table are not recognised as they used to be. A story much thought on by John Ruskin, of all men, has served at the present moment to urge the fear for the trencherman and his literary survival. It is one of the novels of Gotthelf (Albert Bitzius), the story of "Uli der Pachter," a sequel to that of "Uli der Knecht," which was translated by Mrs. Firth, revised by Ruskin himself and issued as "Ulric the Farm Servant." The second story of Ulric has never appeared in English, though the full presentment certainly asks for it; and it is a chapter in this part of the book describing a Swiss harvest supper or sickle feast. The harvesters at this all-night orgy eat famously, hour after hour, occasionally dropping asleep as the feast and the night go on, but only to wake and resume their gluttons' match against their host's table. It reminds one a little of the scene in Thomas Hardy's "Far from the Madding Crowd" where the rustic roysterers keep the occasion; but Gotthelf's gluttons have more the air of eating not for entertainment or humane stimulus, but for sheer eating's sake.

A MORALISTS VIEW OF EATING.

We recommend the literary gourmand to look the passage up; but he must remember that Gotthelf is a moral fabulist. He does not approve of the beast in his Swiss folk as Dickens approved of the Christmas orgy of his Pickwickians, which is in its hearty way unmatchable in literature. But Charles Dickens had been half-starved in his boyhood, and he revenged himself by painting in his novels a sequence of the intermittent epic of hunger and satiety. "Man Eating" was to him a sign of the old mythical war waged by the creature against the powers of cold and want. His hunger, primitive, chronic, and dramatic, led to results as superb in their way as those we read of in that Irish masterpiece "Aislinge Meic Conglinne," or the "Vision of Mac Conglinne," which Professor Kuno Meyer once translated and edited for us Gotthelf, in his "Uli der Pachter," suggests that the Swiss sickle feast, in which the farmer and his wife become for once the servant and cook for their labourers, in which the farmer becomes, too, fair game for their wine-sped wit, is a relic of the annual Roman festival when the slaves were so served by their masters. The Roman tradition is not so much in our way now, however. The Bernese sickle feast of Uli's men was witnessed by Gotthelf about the middle of last century. Then, too, literature in this country was still bravely addicted to the table. It has since suffered a distinct change, and though we have a few Protestants like Mr. G. K. Chesterton and Mr. Belloc kicking against the temperance fallacy and outfacing the degenerates who write its tracts, theirs is, one feels, a lost cause. They do not belong to this generation; our meagre habits are certainly not theirs: and literature has definitely lost count of Porthos and Mr. Pickwick, or their heirs and assigns.

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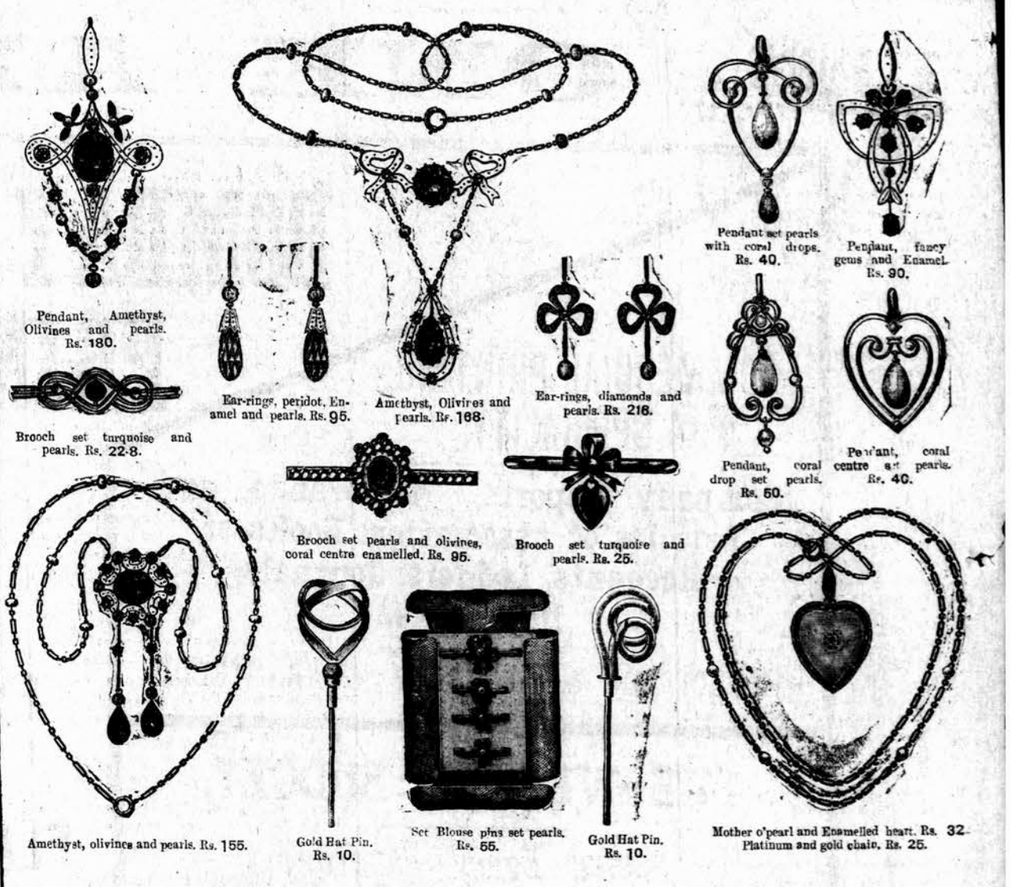

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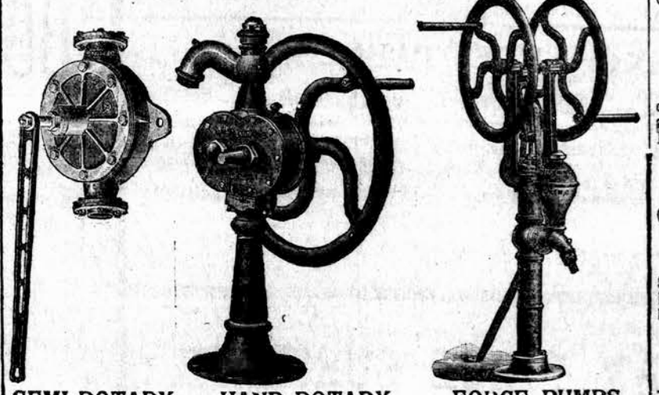

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Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., E., Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNAN & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.